The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 6180. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A BIG BACK DOWN.

Superintendent Kelso's Order Revoked Last Night.

The Orangemen to be Allowed to Parade in this City.

GOV. HOFFMAN ISSUES A PROCLAMATION

The Police Under Orders and the Military Under Arms.

Cannon to be Planted in the Streets.

FEELING IN THE CITY YESTERDAY.

Intense Indignation of the People, Irrespective of Party.

THE ORANGEMEN IN NEW-JERSEY

Protection Guaranteed by Gov. Randolph.

The Brooklyn Authorities Determined to Preserve the Peace.

Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning, amid the pelting rain, a close carriage dashed along Mulberry-street and drew up at Police Head-quarters. Superintendent KELSO, Police Commissioner SMITH, Mayor HALL and Detectives TILLY and KELSO sprung out, leaped up the steps with evident excitement, and at once entered the Superintendent's office. Inspector WALLING sent for the reporters, to whom the Superintendent announced that at about 11 o'clock last night the Superintendent's order of yesterday was fully revoked; that the Orange procession would not only be allowed to parade, but would be afforded the full protection of the City, State, and Federal authorities; also, that Gov. HOFFMAN had issued a proclamation to that effect, and that he would be at Police Head-quarters to confer with the City authorities at 5 o'clock this morning. The Mayor and President SMITH soon after resumed their carriage, and departed as rapidly as they came.

This intelligence was imparted with an air of suppressed excitement on the part of the Inspector, who seemed to gain new life as he spoke, for the feeling of depression had been universal throughout the entire Police Department. The announcement of the new programme on the part of the authorities explained the mysterious movements of Mayor HALL, the Police Superintendent and the Commissioners, during the evening. The obvious intention of the lateness of the announcement was to give the Orangemen no opportunity to parade, as the leaders may not have time enough to assemble their members together. Never was so singular a scene enacted in the office of the Police Superintendent, and it closed with dramatic effect as the reporters rushed from the presence of the Inspector. From 1 o'clock until early dawn the neighborhood of Police Head-quarters presented an animated scene. Carriages were constantly arriving and departing with prominent officials. Mayor HALL came and went frequently. Police officers were dispatched with messages in various directions. Gens. MCDOWELL and SHALER, "Boss" TWEED, the District-Attorney and Gov. HOFFMAN, (who was at the Clarendon House,) were communicated with. It was rumored that a large body of regular troops from the forts in the harbor have been moved over to this City under cover of darkness.

THE PROCLAMATION.

Gov. Hoffman Assumes Control of the City—He Promises Full Protection to the Orangemen.

The following is the text of Gov. HOFFMAN'S proclamation, the issue of which has already been announced:

BY JOHN T. HOFFMAN, GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION.

Having been only this day apprised, while at the capitol, of the actual condition of things here with reference to proposed processions to-morrow, and having, in the belief that my presence was needed, repaired hither immediately, I do make this proclamation:

The order heretofore issued by the Police authorities in reference to said processions having been duly revoked, I hereby give notice that any and all bodies of men desiring to assemble and marchin peaceable procession in this City to-morrow, the 12th instant, will be permitted to do so. They will be protected to the fullest extent possible by the military and Police authorities. A military and Police escort will be furnished to any body of men desiring it, on application to me at my head-quarters, (which will be at Police Head-quarters, in this City,) at any time during the day. I warn all persons to abstain from interference with any such assemblage or procession except by authority from me; and I give notice that all the powers at my command, civil and military, will be used to preserve the public peace and to put down, at all hazards, every attempt at disturbance; and I call upon all citizens, of every race and religion, to unite with me and the local authorities in this determination to preserve the peace and honor of the City and State.

Dated at New-York, this 11th day of July, A. D. 1871.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

By the Governor:

JOHN D. VAN BUREN, Private Secretary.

The Police Notified of the Change.

At 12:35 o'clock last night the following special order was telegraphed to all the Police Stations in the City:

POLICE HEADQUARTERS, July 11, 1871.

TO ALL.—General Order No. 57 is hereby revoked. The order issued this day for the detailment and distribution of the force is still in effect. JAS. J. KELSO, Superintendent.

The Military Preparations.

Great excitement prevailed at the various National Guard armories last evening. At each place preparations were being made for the anticipated trouble today. Ammunition was received in large quantities, and was arranged for distribution. Early this morning each soldier will be furnished with forty ball-cartridges, and will carry one day's rations, with knapsack. It is understood that cannon will be planted at different places along the route of the procession, and that they will be guarded by heavy detachments of troops. One battery will be stationed at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, but the location of the other was not ascertained. The programme includes the assembly of the several regiments at 7 o'clock A. M., to hold themselves in readiness for further orders. They will not be used except in the emergency of an attack on the Orangemen. The Police will be almost exclusively used in protecting individuals, and preserving order on the streets before and after the parade.

Gen. SHALER will have his head-quarters at No. 300 Mulberry-street, where a room has been fitted up for him and his staff on the second floor. The regiments of his command will, however, be held at the various armories until further orders. Although the general orders from Division Head-quarters named 7 o'clock this morning as the hour for the assembling of the regiments, detachments from several were on duty last night at their armories. One hundred of the Fifth Regiment were on duty during the entire night, at the armory in Hester-street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets, which is a nest of Ribbonism, and thought to need some precautionary measures.

Orders were issued by the various regimental commanders of the First Division late yesterday afternoon, and were quickly among the members belonging to their commands. Gen. SHALER'S order requires all the regiments in his division to be on duty, The following is a copy of the order:

HEAD-QUARTERS.
FIRST DIVISION, N. G., S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16.—In obedience to a requisition from the civil authorities, the following organizations are hereby ordered to assemble at their respective Armories, in fatigue dress, fully armed equipped for active service, on Wednesday next, the 12th inst., at 7 o'clock A. M.:

Seventh Regiment, Infantry, Seventy-first Regiment Infantry, Twenty-second Regiment Infantry, Fifth Regiment Infantry, Washington Grey troops, Eighth Regiment Infantry, Twelfth Regiment Infantry, Eleventh Regiment Infantry, Ninth Regiment Infantry, Sixth Regiment Infantry, First Regiment Infantry, and Third Regiment Cavalry.

The infantry will be supplied with forty rounds of ammunition.

By order of Major-Gen. ALEX. SHALER.

W. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Colonel, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

It was ascertained on good authority, last evening, that the redoubtable Colonel of the Ninth Regiment would not assume the command of his men today, but would relinquish it to Lieut.-Col. BRAINE, who knows how to handle his men.

How Superintendent Kelso's Order was Received in the City.

The cowardly surrender of the City by the "Ring" authorities was the theme of execration everywhere, yesterday. Everywhere it seemed the sole topic of absorbing interest. Men ordinarily indifferent to all agitation were overcome with indignation. There was no language sufficient to measure their profound disgust and horror at the amazing display of injustice contained in the Mayor's letter, and the general order of the Police Superintendent. The remarkable similarity of the two documents was a matter of simultaneous remark, and the opinion was generally expressed that even if Mr. KELSO did sign and issue the order upon his own responsibility, as he has alleged, the Mayor's hint and nod of command were not far in the background. The whirlwind of contempt and shame that swept the various thoroughfares and rendezvous of public opinion yesterday was not confined to anti-Tammany politicians alone. All the more decent and respectable classes were as a unit. The sturdiest of Democrats were fierce and bitter in their denunciations of those who had thus brought shame and ruin to the party. Strong men even shed tears and trembled with emotion, as they spoke of our humiliation. Many who had voted the straight Democratic ticket for scores of years, solemnly declared that they would vote against the present dynasty until all of its detestable rottenness shall be buried out of sight. Many of the Police openly express their sorrow and shame for the disgraceful position in which the force was placed. Not a few of our most prominent and law-abiding citizens, in their flame of exasperation, were heard to declare excitedly in favor of lynching the vile creatures who had brought about this condition of affairs. Never was there such a violent spasm of public indignation felt in the Metropolis, and never will the scandalous event be forgotten, not even in the graves of its ill-famed originators.

As the previous day had been one of doubt, anxiety and mystery at Police Head-quarters, yesterday was one of undisguised chagrin and consternation at the same place. The surrender order, which had been issued at a late hour on the previous evening, had by that time been fully digested, and its character and effect upon the principle involved had become well known. It is a rule of the Department that all the Captains must report personally at head-quarters every morning at 9 o'clock, to the Superintendent, and when these officers appeared, yesterday, nearly all of them had the appearance of being attendants at a funeral, so solemn were their faces. Shame mantled the cheeks of nearly all, even including some of the Democrats, and few of them greeted Superintendent KELSO with the warmth of feeling formerly shown to their Chief. The discipline of the Department prevented nearly all from expressing their feelings in words, although some were by no means backward in declaring their opinion that civil and religious liberty had been surrendered to a mob without a blow being struck in defense. Of the subordinates of higher rank, Inspector DILKS alone put himself forward as the apologist of the order, but he only justified it as a means of preventing riot, and met with so little sympathy that he soon desisted from the task. On the other hand, Inspector JAMESON, who is a life-long Democrat of the strictest school, openly declared that he would rather have faced a storm of grape and cannister in the streets than have read such an order, and his general conduct from the moment he perused it on the previous evening was full proof of his sincerity. Inspector WALLING, who was constantly in the front of the great battle for law and liberty during the draft riots of 1863 was reticent, as he always is on all subjects, but his demeanor showed that he too was dumfounded by the surrender to a mob.

Superintendent KELSO was not only amazed, but crushed by the storm of public indignation which burst so suddenly and with such terrible force upon him. On the previous evening he had seemed to believe that he would be sustained by all those he called "law and order loving citizens," and that of all the journals, the TIMES alone would find fault with the surrender. When he found that every influential paper had joined with the TIMES in holding him up to public contempt and execration, he was amazed. That the newspapers but feebly portrayed the state of public feeling, he soon had overwhelming proofs. Early in the morning a gentleman who was entirely unknown to everybody in the building, and was therefore not a place-man, hurriedly entered the office of the Superintendent, and looking Mr. KELSO squarely in the eye, handed him a newspaper, and pointing to the odious order, asked, "Did you sign that order, Sir?" Superintendent KELSO answered, "Yes, Sir." "Then, Sir," exclaimed the excited citizen, "you ought to be shot." The startled Superintendent sprang from his chair, and calling for Officer KIRSCH, who is the sentinel at his door, directed him to remove the indignant man from the office at once. The order was observed with more roughness than was necessary, and with such haste that the visitor's name could not be ascertained. This incident was only an extreme example of what was constantly occurring to show Superintendent KELSO how greatly he had outraged the feelings of the great majority of the people of the City, without respect to religious or political opinions, by his unqualified betrayal of his most sacred trust.

In the afternoon, however, Mr. KELSO, who has a most buoyant disposition, had in part recovered his spirits, and spoke of a number of citizens who had called upon him to express their congratulations upon his order as one which had prevented the shedding of human blood, and these citizens, he said, were not all Catholics, but among them were Protestants. He did not, however, name any of these timid and truckling citizens. In answer to questions put to him directly to the several points involved, Mr. KELSO developed a remarkable lack of faith in the efficacy of his surrender order, for he confessed that he did not know that it had averted bloodshed. He had no information that either the Orangemen or Ribbonmen had abandoned the project of a parade, and was not certain that his pusillanimous order was not a mere *brutum fulmen*. In answer to the question of what preparations had been made to meet the contingency of a parade by either or both the factions, he said only that he would endeavor to preserve the peace, but he admitted that the entire force would be held on duty today, and thus enable him to use an effective force of 1,800 men, in case of any violent outbreak. His opinion being asked, he said that he thought both Orangemen and Ribbonmen would parade, and if they did, that a collision was inevitable. He was then asked the plain question whether he had issued the truckling order after consultation with Mayor HALL, and said that he had issued it upon his own responsibility, and he reiterated the assertion in substantially the same form. And he also attempted, to some of the hundreds who called to ask if he had issued any such order as that attributed to him, of which nearly everybody seemed incredulous, to justify it. He was, or pretended to be, alarmed at the proportions of the mob which had been organized to slaughter the Orangemen, and excitedly asked what the entire Police force, backed by the whole militia in the City, could do against 25,000 Hibernians armed with improved weapons, for he claims that since July last the members of this society have purchased every breech-loading fire-arm to be found in the City. He would not admit that any one but himself was responsible for the infamy. He sturdily obeyed the commands of his task-masters of the Ring, and refused to shirk the responsibility they had thrust upon him. Nor did he attempt to explain his sudden conversion to the pusillanimous policy. Up to a late hour of the day on which he surrendered he had sturdily insisted on the Orangemen's right to parade, and on the fact that they would be afforded ample Police protection. At noon on Monday he was unusually emphatic on these points, and Col. CLARK, of the Seventh Regiment, happening to be in his office, asking if the regiment was to be called out, KELSO cheerily answered that the Police were going to the front and would be able to protect the peace. In these declarations he was in consonance with the principles and sentiments of all his life, as he comes of Puritan stock and is not only not a Catholic but was in as strong sympathy with the Know-nothing movement as his employer, Mayor HALL, and has always been intensely American and Protestant.

Cowed, abashed, amazed by the furious storm of hatred and contempt which his truckling to A. OAKEY HALL had raised about him, JAMES J. KELSO, Superintendent of the New-York Police, was yesterday the most pitiable spectacle to be found anywhere in the great City. Shunned by his best and oldest friends, contemned by those who have always heretofore sustained him, the scorn of his own subordinates, the plaything of an unprincipled political oligarchy bidding for votes, the young man of thirty-six years was pitiable in the high position he had reached by the force of a character new wrecked but once admirable and almost grand.

During the evening matters were extremely, even ominously, quiet at Police Head-quarters. President SMITH and Superintendent KELSO were in the office of the latter until 9½ P. M., but both were taciturn, even morose, and had very few callers. Both seemed to be potentates whose sceptres had departed, so that none were so poor as to do them reverence. Neither had anything to say respecting recent or impending events, and did not pretend to prophecy what today may bring forth. From other sources it was ascertained that the Police force will be massed at Head-quarters, No. 300 Mulberry-street, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and held in readiness to be moved at a moment's notice to any threatened point. There will also be a large number of stages on hand in which the force will be transported so as to save time.

At 9½ o'clock President SMITH and Superintendent KELSO left Head-quarters in a carriage for some unknown destination, and they had been gone but a few minutes when Mayor HALL arrived, and, jumping from his carriage, inquired for the Superintendent of Inspector WALLING, who was on duty. The Inspector could not inform him where KELSO had gone, and the Mayor, after anxiously asking if there was any news and receiving a negative reply, got into his carriage again and was driven away.

What Does This Mean?

Last night four trunks and several cases containing some gentlemen's wearing apparrel, several breech-loading rifles and a quantity of cartridges, which had been left at the House of the Good Shepherd, at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River, by an expressman, were taken charge of by the Twenty-third Precinct Police, and removed to the Station-house.

The German View.

Among the Germans throughout the City, where this matter is intelligently discussed, the cowardly action of the authorities in succumbing to a murderous mob, is regarded with sorest indignation, and is condemned in the severest terms.

The *New-Yorker Demokrat* (Republican) says: "There is no doubt that the Mayor is the originator of the Police Superintendent's order, who, however, shrinks from taking open action in the matter, and that this shows to what the corrupt rule of the Tammany Ring will lead."

A Caucus of the Orangemen.

A private caucus was held yesterday afternoon by the leaders of the Orange societies, for the purpose of deciding upon the proper course to be pursued under the prohibitory order of Superintendent KELSO. The meeting was a very earnest one, as each of the delegates had just come from his individual society, and reported that the members were all indignant at the outrageous action of the City authorities. Considerable discussion ensued in the caucus, and after a long debate the leaders decided *not to make any attempt to parade today*, they, of course, having no knowledge of the change of base at that time. This decision not to parade was reached, despite the manifest injustice and cowardice of the authorities, because the Orangemen felt that they had been placed in a more favorable position before the public than ever, and they therefore determined to submit to the order of the Police Superintendent, and give their enemies no opportunity or excuse for an outbreak or riotous proceeding. No sign of fear was manifested by any of the delegates, as they were satisfied that fully 2,000 men would respond to their call, all of whom would be willing to arm and defend their right to the streets, as loyal citizens of the Union.

During the proceedings the principal leaders stated that they had been all along in confidential communication with Superintendent KELSO, and had at his request shortened and changed the proposed route of parade. Mr. KELSO when first approached and asked for suitable Police escort, had expressed himself willing to give the Orangemen all proper facilities, and agreed with the Committee that they had fully as much right to march in procession as the Roman Catholic societies, the Germans, or those of any other foreign nationality. He simply suggested that a shorter route of march would be advisable, as then he could use the available force at his command to much better advantage. Mr. KELSO also pointed out certain streets laid down in the programme as objectionable, as the residents of those neighborhoods, being inimical to the proposed demonstration, would have the excuse for an attack brought to their very doors. All of these suggestions were at once assented to by the Committee, and the programme materially changed to suit the Superintendent's ideas and wishes. It also transpired that even while the Police order was being prepared and printed for circulation among the force, the Orangemen were led to believe that arrangements were being made to afford them Police protection. One delegate stated that he saw the Superintendent at an hour after that which saw the prohibitory order reach the TIMES office, and even then he was given to understand that the authorities intended to protect the societies, even if the presence of the militia was necessary to attain that end. These statements created a deep feeling in the caucus, as they proved that the authorities were playing a double and treacherous game.

What Our Business Men Think.

The order of Superintendent KELSO, dictated by Mayor HALL, was commented upon freely yesterday by all classes of the community. Among the merchants, bankers, and other business men of the City, the general sentiment was that the City authorities had succumbed to mob rule, and that, if this order could be taken as a precedent, there would hereafter be no parades of any organizations that were at all antagonistic to the Roman Catholic population. There were some who expressed the opinion that "an ounce of prevention was better than a pound of cure," and that, if it was a fact that the authorities were powerless to cope with a mob, it were better that all incentives to riotous conduct should be prevented by prohibiting the procession. These people argued that the City Police force is composed of nearly ninety per cent. Catholic Irishmen, and that the Sheriff's *posse* could not in any case be relied upon. Therefore the authorities would be obliged to rely upon the military as not only a final but a first resort. These arguments, however, had little weight with the majority of intelligent men, who saw that it was not merely the prohibition of the procession—it was a grand principle that was at stake—no less than the right guaranteed by the Constitution to peaceably assemble, and, if need be, bear arms for self-protection. If one faction could dictate to another, and say when and under what circumstances they should assemble or parade the public streets, there was an end to liberty. The questions were asked on every hand, "What are we coming to? What does this mean?" and the reply would be an ominous shake of the head that spoke louder than words. Intelligent Irishmen, who were not members of either the Hibernian or Orange organizations, expressed their indignation at the course pursued by the City authorities, and declared they were willing, if need be, to enroll themselves in support of any well-defined and judiciously-arranged policy of assisting the authorities in defending the City. To say that the subject was the general topic of conversation, would convey but an imperfect idea of the excitement. On the street, in the counting-house, on the ferry-boats, in the cars, and indeed in every place where two or three or more met, the matter was earnestly discussed, and but one sentiment was expressed, and that was that the Mayor had made a shameful surrender. The political aspect of the affair was also regarded earnestly. Republicans, while blushing for the tarnished fame of the City, could not avoid expressing the opinion that much good would result from the surrender of the Mayor. They said that the dividing line would now be drawn between those of the Catholic and those of the Protestant faith, and that the latter would not hereafter give their support to a party which deserted them when all that they asked was protection.

ACTION OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Probably the most excitement was exhibited in the Produce Exchange. The members determined to give expression to their opinion, and for this purpose drew up the following card, which was at once numerously signed:

J. H. Reed, Esq., President:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned members of the Produce Exchange respectfully request you to call a meeting of the members at 1½ o'clock, for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings in reference to the prohibition of the contemplated parade, on the 12th, of certain Irish societies.

(Signed,) P. M. KNAPP.

In the course of half an hour over 300 names were signed to the call. As the hour for the meeting approached it was expected that one of the Vice-Presidents would take the chair, but the gentleman selected refused, objecting that the Exchange was intended for business purposes solely, and that nothing of a political character should be allowed. He was answered that the members had sufficient precedent, as meetings were held when the civil war broke out, and again meetings had been held for various purposes not at all connected with business. It was urged that this was the time for an expression of opinion, and the members were all anxious to have something to say upon the all-absorbing topic. One member, getting up on a chair, said: "I have been told that we have no right to hold this meeting here; that this Exchange is for business only; but today we stand here deprived of our liberties. Yes, deprived of our liberties." This was followed by cries of "hear, hear," and cheers, and calls for the organization of the meeting. Judge W. P. BENSEN was nominated for Chairman, and stated the object of the meeting to be to appoint a committee to prepare a set of resolutions expressive of the feeling of the members with regard to the prohibition of the Orange parade. An animated discussion followed, at the close of which the motion was adopted, and the Chairman appointed the following Committee: Horatio Reed, Charles J. Hall, John T. Miller, L. O. Lamson, Charles H. Hickox, R. Bucan, and W. P. Benson. The meeting then adjourned until this afternoon, when the resolutions will be presented for discussion.

Mistaken for an Orangeman.

Mr. J. D. GRAHAM, while riding in a Second-avenue car, last evening, on his way to install the officers of a Division of the Sons of Temperance, was rudely accosted by a party of young Irish bloods, who mistook him for an Orangeman, seeing a regalia box in his possession, and would no doubt have made short work of him, had he not made an earnest appeal for the "right of free speech," in the way of an explanation, which was far from satisfying the blood-thirsty crowd. These were loth to loose their prey, and seemed determined to "kill the Orange ——" in any event. Just then, however, one of the party, cooler than the rest, recognized Mr. GRAHAM as a temperance man and thus probably saved his life.

The Hibernians Backing Down.

A Convention of members of the various Hibernian societies was held last evening at No. 42 Prince-street. There was a savage crowd of noisy and turbulent fellows congregated about the doorway long before the hour of meeting arrived. At 9 o'clock the upper room was densely packed with human beings, reeking with the fumes of whisky and strong tobacco. Then THOS. KERRIGAN, who, it is said, holds a position worth $5,000 a year under Tammany Hall, called the mob to order.

"Now, men," said he, "in consequence of the proclamation issued by Superintendent KELSO, today, we have brought you together in the hope of getting you to sanction the publication of a manifesto which shall set forth our thanks for and views of the action of our City Government."

"No, Sir," interrupted a red-whiskered, brawny chap, "we are not satisfied with this treatment. You are all frauds—every mother's son of you belonging to this Irish Convention. It is very fine for you, who never came here when there was any prospect of fight, nor would enrol yourselves as volunteers to prevent the parade of the bloody Orangemen, to stand here now and try to get fools to let you draw up a paper and put your names to it, and then get it into the newspapers. Turn me out if you like. I will speak and denounce you as frauds and cowards." [Cries of "Turn him out!"] "Be silent" and "Let him go on" came from different parts of the room. "Ay," shouted the now fearfully-enraged man, "I am as good a man as the fellow who said 'Kick me out.' Let him come down and try it on. Anyhow I will speak now, and leave you. Every one of you are infernal —— politicians. You would sell your souls, you would. Oh! blast you! blast you! say I." Amid terrible swaying to and fro of persons who wanted to get at and demolish him, he pushed his way to the door and escaped, followed by a host of friends. Scarcely had this disturbance been quelled when another was occasioned by a little, vicious man who opposed EDWARD L. CAREY, the Secretary of this organization and also an office-holder somewhere in town. He came very near being demolished, and was saved only by the exertions of the President, who escorted him to the door and saw him safely outside.

Mr. CAREY arose, when order was somewhat restored, and in a speech of infinite verbiage and mock heroics, gave utterance to the views embodied in the address appended. He was followed by THOS. KERRIGAN, who assured his dissatisfied hearers that the action of the Mayor, through the Superintendent, was the greatest concession the Irish had ever been given in any country. "Go to your homes, boys, to-night," he said, "perfectly contented with the manner in which this thing has been disposed of, and rest assured that no Orangeman will dare to show his nose on the streets to-morrow." These remarks were called forth by the report of a person named KELLY to the effect that several of the militia regiments were under arms to-night with orders to remain so until to-morrow. "Where are the arms ye promised us?" asked many of the fellows present. "Are we not to get them at all now? Sure! them Orangemen will march in Jersey, they say. Must we stay here and let them? That's what we want to know." Queries which were answered in various ways. Some advised the New-York Hibernians to be quiet and let New-Jersey take care of herself today. Others told the men to go over, if they wanted to, on their own responsibility, but that, after all, it would be better to keep out of another City's troubles. This was badly received, and threats were uttered on all sides against the Jersey Orangemen and vows made to cross over and aid the Hibernians in that city. At length an adjournment was reached and the Committee prepared the following defense of the Hibernians' action:

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

To the People of the United States, and the Citizens of New York in Particular:

The attitude assumed toward the societies represented in this body by a portion of the Press of New-York and misrepresentations of our motives and actions, which have obtained circulation, oblige us to come before the public in vindication of our character as law-abiding citizens.

A studied effort has been made to induce the belief in the minds of the American people that the societies represented in this body are composed of intolerant, bigoted Irishmen, arrayed on religious grounds against certain of their fellow-countrymen, and ready to assail and persecute them for difference of belief, which should be left entirely between the conscience of each individual and his Creator. Nothing could be further from the truth than this assertion. The convention of the Irish of New-York and vicinity was originally organized for the purpose of suppressing sectional differences among Irishmen in this country, and the promotion of harmony and tolerance of opinion, and the union in good brotherhood of all who claim descent from our common country. How the mission has been fulfilled the history of our organization for over twenty years can testify. Before the advent of our organization our people here, artfully divided by designing men, were embroiled in continual factious feuds by the machinations of those who practiced on their weaknesses to rob them of their hard-earned wages. Through the exertions of this convention an end was put to these senseless contentions, and our people were taught to see the folly of the divisions that had distracted and disgraced them, and a union of kindly feeling, based on our mutual interests and nationality, was established and never broken since, and has contributed to elevate our people in the eyes of our American-born fellow-citizens. In token of that fraternal union, it has been our custom to parade on the 17th of March in each year—a day honored everywhere, by all Irishmen, without distinction of creed or class. But the records of those parades, as well as the continual approval of the authorities of the State and City, bear witness that our public displays have been always free from offense to religious or political feelings of our fellow-citizens, and have never in a single instance endangered the peace of the community. The charge that we are hostile to our Protestant fellow-countrymen would be too absurd to call for refutal, were it not that it is so perseveringly reiterated, and some may be deceived by it. It is easily disposed of. In a large proportion of what are called the Irish societies, no inquiry is ever made as to what are the religious or political opinions of those who are presented for membership in good faith; in most of these men even of other nationalities are eligible, and in all there are many members of American birth. Even on the banners under which we march, probably the majority of the portraits which give them significance are those of Irish Protestant nationalists, and the memories of Emmet, Wolf Tone, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and the Sheirs brothers are as warmly cherished as those of O'Connell, Sarsfield and O'Neil.

In the hour of peril to their adopted country the organized Irish societies were faithful to every obligation of their citizenship, and showed that without forgetting the land of their origin they could be true as steel to the Republic which gave them shelter and the benefit of its free institutions.

From the record we have thus made we shall never depart. Obedient to the laws of the community of which we are a part, we have no desire to invade or curtail the legitimate rights of any body of our fellow-citizens when properly exercised under the sanction of the authorities. And as peaceable and unoffending citizens, we have a right to expect that our rights shall be held inviolate, and that our feelings shall not be outraged wantonly and with impunity under any pretext, however specious.

TIMOTHY D'ARCY,
PATRICK CAMPBELL,
HUGH MCCORT,
PATRICK MCARDLE,
WILLIAM CARROLL,
LAWRENCE CLINTON,
THOS. KERRIGAN,

EDWARD L. CAREY, Secretary.

The Members of the Ring Shirking from Public Gaze.

An attaché of the TIMES called at the Mayor's office, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of asking "His Honor" several plain and pertinent questions concerning the threatened riot and of affording him an opportunity to explain the reason which prompted him to oppose the Orange procession, and inspire Superintendent KELSO'S order for its suppression. The journalistic visitor arrived at the office just as a representative of a journal friendly to Mr. HALL, was in the act of coming out of the latter's room, and, of course, on seeing him, he did not expect that the Mayor would refuse to see the representative of the TIMES. The name and address of the visitor was sent up to Mr. HALL, but the card was almost instantly brought back, with the following announcement written on it:

"The Mayor respectfully declines an interview."

A gentleman who was acquainted with the ways of "His Honor," subsequently suggested that he shirked the requested interview because he feared questions, the answers to which might place him before the public in a still more unenviable attitude than he at present occupies. A visit was made to SWEENY'S office, but he was not to be found, his clerk stating that he had been out of town for two or three days. Inquiries after TWEED at the office of the Department of Public Parks were met by the answer that he had not been there at all during the day, and that it was impossible to tell when he could be seen. The same unsatisfactory result attended a call at Controller CONNOLLY'S office, and the failure to find these, the Ring magnates, gave rise to a suspicion that they were purposely absent with a view to escape taking, as far as possible, any share in the measures for keeping the peace today.

Telegram Extraordinary.

The following was among the many satirical things which found circulation in the streets yesterday:

To A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of Our City of New-York:

Apostolic Grace and Benediction! Having had your order sent to us prohibiting the assembling of the infidel Orangemen in the face of our beloved children, in the streets of our said City, on the 12th inst., we, of our own motion and by virtue of our infallible authority, as the successor of the Fisherman, do tender you the assurance of our ghostly pleasure, in witnessing your devotion to our Holy Mother Church. Now as proof of our sovereign affection for you and your faithful associates of the Quadrilateral Triumvirate of your said City, we hereby decree you and your well-beloved TWEED, CONNOLLY and SWEENY, "Knights of the Sacred Order de Loyola et de Xavier Novi Eboraci."

Our loving Archbishop is charged with the execution of this decree PIO NINO.

Dated ROME, Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

Mayor Hall's Little Falsehood.

Inasmuch as Mayor HALL has stated in the order signed by Superintendent KELSO that, "last year, upon the same calendar day, an unexpected public celebration of the foreign event just named was accompanied in the streets with an inexcusable and deplorable affray, by which four citizens lost their lives, despite the interference of the Police"—it is proper to state that the facts are otherwise. The Orange Lodges of this City and Brooklyn assembled at Elm Park for the purpose of having a picnic. On the way the parties in the procession were insulted, but no violence was committed. They had been in the peaceable enjoyment of their picnic for nearly two hours, and some three thousand persons—men, women and children—were on the ground, when they were suddenly attacked by an armed mob of Catholic Irishmen, who had quit their work upon the Boulevard soon after they saw the procession enter the park, and, rallying in large numbers, made a murderous assault upon the unarmed and unoffending people in the park. Pistols were fired, bludgeons were used, and a terrible scene of confusion ensued. The Police force in attendance was small, and speedily overpowered. Reinforcements were sent for, but before they could arrive the mob had driven the Orangemen and their families from the ground, and even attacked those who had taken refuge in the cars and were endeavoring to escape from the scene. The Police eventually drove the rioters off, but during the afternoon four distinct battles were fought, in which the Orangemen were brutally beaten. Three men were killed outright, and two more subsequently died from their injuries.

It appears from this account that the riot was not incited by the procession, but that the Orangemen while peaceably enjoying themselves were made the objects of attack by an armed mob.

History of the Orange Riots in New-York.

The first Orange riot in this State occurred on the 12th of July, 1824, in the village of Greenwich, (now the Eighth Ward,) which then included Abingdon-square. It was upon the first occasion of the Orange celebration, which was of very moderate proportions. The inhabitants were mostly native Americans, and knew little and cared less for the imported and ancient cause of strife.

On the morning of that date a party of about 200 Orangemen formed on one of the village streets, with yellow banners and wreaths of flowers, among which orange blossoms were prominent. They started quietly and marched along the principal avenues, with drums beating and colors flying. Each man carried the national Celtic shillelagh, which was twirled peaceably and naturally, with no belligerent demonstrativeness. After they had passed a carpet factory kept by MICHAEL MCEVOY, the weavers employed there, to the number of 100, and who were deadly opposed to them, rushed out with howls of exasperation. Their cry was answered in defiant tones by those in the procession, and a brick thrown into the midst of the crowd precipitated the collision. Instantly there was a rush, shouts and fierce battle. Yells, howls, cries, groans and execrations, mingled with the whacks of cudgels, the "thuds" of brickbats, upon the midday echoes. The Orangemen were victorious, and several of them were arrested, and indicted upon a charge of assault and battery. They were tried before Recorder RICHARD RIKER, and Aldermen WYCKOFF and ZABRISKE. District-Attorney MAXWELL and Messrs. SAMPSON, BOGARDUS and EMMETT conducted the case for the people, while DAVID GRAHAM and PIERRE C. VAN WYCK appeared for the prisoners. [The case is found in *Wheeler's Reports*, Vol. III., pp. 82.] Mr. SAMPSON argued that the Orange celebration was until then unknown in the country; that it was of a seditious nature; that the participants had murder in mind; that men were knocked down with bludgeons of wood, and brickbats, while a woman was beaten to insensibility. At this point Mr. SAMPSON proposed to read an extract from PLOWDEN'S *History of Ireland*, but it was ruled out by the Court. He then closed his argument with remonstrances against the ruling.

One of the witnesses testified that he was aroused in the morning by the firing of guns, and was greatly terrified at the idea of being murdered by the Orangemen, who were clustered around a flagstaff from which the Orange colors were floating. They cheered for King GEORGE, and while they were thus engaged a Mr. FAGAN, who lived near by, left his house with his naturalization papers in his hand, and exclaimed that he had sworn against all mo-narens, and especially against two—the GEORGES the Third and Fourth.

The counsel for the prisoners attempted to show the nature of the Orange oath, but was not permitted to do so by the Court.

The Recorder's charge was, in substance, that a man who mingles in an affray without announcing his intention to be simply to restore the peace, becomes a party to the disturbance; that by the Constitution and laws of New-York, all associations, of whatever nationality, have the right to meet and celebrate their festivals, provided they do not violate the laws, and the authority of the country will not interfere; that no words will justify an assault, whether insulting or not; and that if the prisoners fought in self-defense they were not guilty; but that if two men go out for the purpose of fighting, and do so fight, each is guilty of assault and battery.

The charge closed with the remarks that such public violations of the peace should not be tolerated. In the United States the oppressed of all nations find an asylum, and all that is asked in return is that they become law-abiding citizens. Orangemen, Ribbonmen and United Irishmen are alike unknown. They are all entitled to protection by the laws of the country.

The jury retired for one hour and a half, and returned a verdict of "guilty." The prisoners were sentenced to be fined.

With the recurrence of each succeeding annua Orange celebration were similar scenes of strife, with more or less bloodshed. Violence, disorder and peril to public peace are expected concomitants to these annual celebrations. What point the matter has now reached is evident to the reader. Irish Catholic despotism rules the City of New-York, the Metropolis of free (!) America.

Archbishop McCloskey's Views.

Archbishop MCCLOSKEY said to our reporter, yesterday, that the matter had been considerably exaggerated, though he had no reliable source of obtaining information concerning the intentions of either party, as he would be, he thought, the last person that the Hibernians would consult in the matter. Two members of the Order had called in that morning, (yesterday,) to say that they had unanimously agreed

Continued on Fifth Page.

GENERAL NEWS.

Official Conduct of Palikao and Benedetti to be Investigated.

Sinking of a Ship and a Steamer in the British Channel.

The English Four-Oared Crew for the St. John Regatta.

Withdrawal of Senor Moret from the Spanish Cabinet.

Sanguinary Fight Between North Carolina Negroes and Sheriff's Officers.

Three of the Latter Killed from Ambush and Three Wounded.

FRANCE.

Investigation of the Conduct of Palikao and Benedetti—Dissolution of the National Guard—A Ship-Owner Decorated.

PARIS, July 11.—A Commission of Inquiry has been appointed by the Assembly to examine into the course pursued by Count PALIKAO while at the head of the Government of National Defense, and into the conduct of BENEDETTI, the French Minister at the Prussian Court, prior to the German War. A bill dissolving all the battalions of the National Guard throughout France, is about to be introduced in the Assembly.

LONDON, June 11.—The Cross of the Legion of Honor has been bestowed upon Mr. LINDSAY. [Supposed to be WM. S. LINDSAY, the wealthy ship-owner of London.]

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Two Large Vessels Sunk in the British Channel—The English Four-Oared Crew for St. John—Hops—Spain—Italy.

LONDON, July 11.—The ship *Madagascar* from London bound to Quebec was in collision a day or two since with the steamer *Widgeon* in a heavy fog in the British Channel off the Eddystone Light. Both vessels sustained such injuries that they sunk in a short time. The crews took to the boats, and, the sea being smooth, reached the land in safety.

The English crew who are to compete in the four-oared boat race, on the Kennebecasis River, with the St. John crew, in August, will sail on Friday next for America, taking with them a new boat, 41 feet long and 18½ inches broad, constructed expresely for the race by ROBERT JEWET, of Dunstan, and named the *England*. The names of the crew are JAMES RENFORTH, (stroke,) JAMES PERCY, JOHN BRIGHT and ROBERT CHAMBERS.

Accounts from the British hop crop are unfavorable, and indicate that there will be but a small yield.

MADRID, July 11.—The attendance of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, in the Cortes, is decreasing in such a ratio that apprehensions are felt as to the retention of a quorum more than a few days longer. Señor SAGASTA has assumed charge *ad interim* of the Ministry of Finance, in place of MORET, who has finally left the Cabinet.

ROME, July 11.—The Russian Minister, M. DE KISSELEFF, and the attachés of the Legation, have

EUORPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

The Inman steam-ship *City of London*, which left Liverpool on June 29 and Queenstown on June 30, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by three days than those by the *Rhein*, received on Saturday last.

FRANCE.

French Contracts During the War—Formidable Accusations Against the Consul to New-York.

DUKE D'AUDIFFRET PASQUIER, the reporter of the Committee of Sixty appointed on the 10th of March last to investigate the army contracts made by the Committee of National Defense, appeared unexpectedly in the tribune of the National Assembly at Versailles on June 27, before the order of the day was called on, and made a highly sensational speech. He had to make an excuse for not having sooner presented a report, and what he had now to say was that the full report was not ready, and would not be for some time. The Assembly and the country should know that the Committee had not been idle. They had 84,000 sets of papers to examine, and they must present their reports successively. They did not intend to be a Committee of political reaction, but a tribunal of honor. He desired now to say that there was one high functionary who had grossly betrayed his country for his own private advantage, and it would be the duty of the Committee to brand him by name, and regret him for condign punishment. Then an American contractor had been guilty of gross malversations, and the French Consul at New-York had illegally and scandalously taken a large profit upon contracts. The Duke discursively made a vehement attack upon Prince NAPOLEON, and stigmatized its impudence in being a candidate for the Assembly. He would like to see on that tribune a *soi-disant* General who smoked his cigarette in a balcony while men like CHANGARNIER and TROCHU were really fighting for their country. The immorality inculcated by the Empire was at the root of the impurities which he had denounced. He recommended the immediate recall of the New-York Consul, care in the selection of honest Consuls for the future, and the prosecution of Government contractors. The Duke's speech was vehemently applauded from all sides of the House. M. CONTI, the Ex-Emperor's private secretary, was understood to make a protesting exclamation.

CHARGES AGAINST CONSUL PLACE.

We translate the report of M. RIANT, introduced by M. PASQUIER, and which relates to the acts of the Consul at New-York relative to the purchases ordered by the Commission of Armament. He bought, Nov. 19, without orders, more than 6,000 Snider carbines, and contrary to the orders received from the delegation of Bordeaux, the carbines were not accompanied by cartridges. The officer authorized to receive the carbines declared that they could not be placed in the hands of the soldiers without danger. As to the Robert carbines, much too high a price was paid for them, viz., 591,000 francs, or more than 102 francs each, an exaggerated figure. Gen. MARMIER stated that the payment should only have been made in London. It was effected in New-York. Besides nothing should have been done without consulting Mr. REMINGTON, and this was never done. With regard to the Gatling *mitrailleuses*, there were none but bad ones, and thirty-five per cent. above the ordinary price was paid for them. The report entered into a great number of details, from which it appears that on certain articles the profits exceeded 605,000 francs. On the other hand, Consul PLACE deducted a commission of two per cent., while after the first million had been reached, the agreement only permitted one per cent. Under the name of M. CHAUVITEAU, who acted as his English interpreter, the Consul knowing nothing of that language, M. PLACE deducted additional commissions, sometimes of one per cent., and at others five per cent., which could not have been justified in any case. There were, beside the ordinary expenses, charges for EXPENSES amounting to 491,000 francs, without counting many other disbursements which were no more nor less than malversations, and which accuse the Consul of actual frauds. (*détournements.*) In sum up, M. PLACE, the French Consul, effected beyond all authorization, purchases of Snider carbines to the amount of 584,000 francs, and these carbines are good for nothing; of Robert carbines, to the amount of 592,000 francs, which are not quite worthless, but which cannot be put to use, and of bad Gatling *mitrailleuses*, which have been paid for thirty-five per cent. more than the good ones usually cost. Besides, M. PLACE took, without authority, commissions exceeding in amount 600,000 francs, under cover of M. CHAUVITEAU. There had been undue commissions representing more than 360,000 francs, and on Remington guns of 368,000 francs. All affairs were transacted without the cooperation of MM. REMINGTON and LECESNE, who alone were qualified to deal with the French Consul. The Committee naturally concludes that the amounts subtracted from the State must be restored to the public coffers. But the Committee cannot here end its task. Unhappily malversations are not too rare in the consulates. This because, beside most honored names are found names almost dishonored (*flétris*) in France, and, on that account, far from doing credit to the nation in foreign lands. There must not be henceforward, to represent France abroad, a single agent whose respectability (*honorabilité*) can be doubted. [Very well! very well!] There must no more be in consulates men to whom commercial transactions are strange, and who are ignorant even of the language of the country. A general revision of consular agencies must be made, and the agents must offer the most substantial guarantees as to morality and ability. The report of the Committee was drawn up on May 6, and on May 12 M. PLACE was summoned to appear before the Committee under a threat of publishing the report in his absence should he not obey. M. PLACE did not appear until June 13. He was heard during five sessions, and his examinations have resulted not only in confirming the charges against him, but in aggravating them. While reserving the right of the State to take all advisable measures, the Committee asks the Chamber to authorize publication of the foregoing.—The conclusions are approved by the Chamber. Great agitation, indicative of the sentiment of reprobation felt by the members, followed the reading of the report against the Ex-Consul.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

Mr. Odger's Connection With the Society—Its Organization and First Objects—No Share in the Paris Insurrection.

Mr. GEORGE ODGER addressed a large meeting in the Lecture-room, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on June 26. The meeting was held for the purpose of inaugurating the Newcastle and Gateshead Republican Club. Mr. BAYFIELD occupied the chair. The subject of Mr. ODGER's address was "The government of the people, by the people, and for the people." Mr. ODGER said, in the course of his address, that he had been asked to say something about his own connection with the International Association. He did not hesitate for one moment to respond to the request. The International Association, as it originated and as its work showed, had been a most useful association. It was founded upon a document written by himself—a copy of which he had brought to the town for the scrutiny of all who might feel so disposed. It was written eight or nine years ago, and contemplated nothing beyond a reconstruction of those institutions which they had found it necessary to have reconstructed. He was tired of the word reformation, for the Tories said that they could reform abuses better than the Whigs, and the Whigs always said they could do it better than anybody. The Radicals had attempted and failed, and now the working people thought it possible to patch up some of the institutions in England themselves. The address of the International Association was founded on peace, and nothing else; but at the same time it desired that there should be a good understanding between the working men of all countries, in order that the wages of one nation might not militate against those of another. He was sure that any middle-class man who had studied the question of wages must know that if we could, by international action, by a good understanding between the working people of all countries, bring about a state of things by which wages could be more equalized, then the English employers would have a better chance of competing in the market than they now possessed. The exertions of the association, therefore, were quite as much for the interests of the employers as ever they were for those of the workmen. He would just read one paragraph which contained the general spirit of the address: "We again say 'fraternize.' Let us have a perfect understanding with all men whose prospects are in peace, in industrial development, in freedom and human happiness all over the world. Do this, that the strong and brave, instead of being led forth with fire and sword to kill and destroy to satisfy the craving desire of traders for gold, Ministers for place, and despots for conquest, may live to make their homes happy, and use their strength to assist the weak, the aged, and the destitute, with the consolation of being free from the miseries produced by war." Immediately after that appeared, a great number of them were sent to the Continent, printed in English and French, and soon after a number of Frenchmen came to this country to effect a joint association. The *Times* of last week had said that the International Association was started by him; he drew up the address, but the rules and programme of the association were drawn up by some twenty persons, some English, and some foreign. They resolved that they would have a congress in Switzerland, and the town selected for that Congress was Geneva, where they met, and passed a number of resolutions calculated to improve the condition of the peoples of all nations. They returned home, and had gone on helping working men on the Continent whenever they had stood in need of their help, and those in turn had helped them whenever they were in difficulties. With regard to the Communists of Paris, he knew that it was time to see on that tribune a *soi-disant* General who smoked his cigarette in a balcony while men like CHANGARNIER and TROCHU were really fighting for their country. The immorality inculcated by the Empire was at the root of the impurities which he had denounced. He recommended the immediate recall of the New-York Consul, care in the selection of honest Consuls for the future, and the prosecution of Government contractors. The Duke's speech was vehemently applauded from all sides of the House. M. CONTI, the Ex-Emperor's private secretary, was understood to make a protesting exclamation.

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He was tired of the word reformation, for the Tories said that they could reform abuses better than the Whigs, and the Whigs always said they could do it better than anybody. The Radicals had attempted and failed, and now the working people thought it possible to patch up some of the institutions in England themselves. The address of the International Association was founded on peace, and nothing else; but at the same time it desired that there should be a good understanding between the working men of all countries, in order that the wages of one nation might not militate against those of another. He was sure that any middle-class man who had studied the question of wages must know that if we could, by international action, by a good understanding between the working people of all countries, bring about a state of things by which wages could be more equalized, then the English employers would have a better chance of competing in the market than they now possessed. 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With regard to the Communists of Paris, he knew that it was alleged to the charge of the International Association that they created the Commune of Paris, and that they were responsible for the revolution in that city; but in reply to that charge all he could say was that the International had not the power to create that insurrection, even if it had willed it ever so much. There were many causes which led up to the insurrection, and one was that a great people had been demoralized by the tomfoolery of a rotten Empire. Wherever any government pandered to vice, and created a city full of show and folly, soldiers dressed in flaunting red trousers, with cloth enough in them to make three pairs, with large unmeaning stripes, and their hats decorated with feathers plucked from dead birds' tails—did they think that it would not have a prejudicial effect on all who came in contact with such senselessness? To be sure it must have, and it would have the same effect in this country as it had had in France if they did not speedily put a stop to such tomfoolery. They knew that the exchequer had been plundered by the BONAPARTES; they knew that the nation had paid money enough for 800,000 soldiers, and yet they could not muster more than 400,000 bayonets on the field of battle; they knew that NAPOLEON had to go to war because of the demoralized state of France, a condition which had been created by these things—and when they knew all this could they wonder at all that such an insurrection should break out? The International Association could no more have provoked the insurrection in Paris than it could provoke one in their own town, where he did not suppose there were a dozen members of the International. It was true the members of the International had taken a prominent part in the events which had just been witnessed in Paris, but then these men were men who would have been leaders under any circumstances in such a movement, whether they had been members of the International or not. An address had lately been issued by the General International Council, with his own name attached to it, and some very severe criticisms had appeared in the *Times*, the *Spectator*, the *Daily News*, the *Daily Telegraph* and other papers, with regard to the address, but this was not a time for him to give a full exposition of all connected with the International, and he would tell them why. There were men's lives in jeopardy at Versailles, and anything that be might say would have a tendency to prejudice them in their trial. This much, however, he would say in general terms, that he had never gone beyond the spirit of that paragraph which he had read to them, nor be had ever faith in physical revolutions. But he had every faith in the principles of right and justice, and in men acting promptly when they consider that the time had arrived and that the occasion was ripe for them to set to work to bring about those principles which they consider to be right. He did not think a revolution like that which they had witnessed in Paris could be possible in England, because he did not think that the English people had a desire for anything of the sort. For the matter of that, he was not sure that the French people desired it either, but he believed it was entirely owing to the force of circumstances, and not at all the wish of those who took part in it. He was sorry, however, that the document which proceeded from the Internationalists in France should have appeared, because there were some things in that document with which he did not agree, though there were many which he did endorse. With regard to the shooting of the hostages to death, he could say that no man regretted that act more than he did himself. It was one of the saddest things that could have occurred; but they must not judge harshly of the conduct of men placed in such desperate positions as they were placed in. These men were daily hearing of their own comrades, their own husbands, being murdered to death, and they might very naturally say to themselves, "If we do not do something all our men will be slaughtered, and this is our mode of staying that." A sorrowful mode it was, to be sure, and if he had had the chance of advising them in such a position, the advice he should have given would have been to open their ranks and send the hostages to their friends to say that they were not the men to put them to death. Some papers had said that they in England desired to do the same sort of thing; but the same thing had been said of other organizations beside their own. Fortunately, they knew what it meant, and when they read such statements they regretted them not so much because they feared for their personal characters, but because it was a pity they should have a bad appearance in people's opinions who did not know the facts of the case, and who were not likely to judge rightly of them.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

English Welcome to the Deputation to the Czar of Russia.

On June 27, a soirée was given to the American Evangelical Alliance deputation to the Czar of Russia. It occurred at the rooms of the National Club of London. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY welcomed the American deputies, and enforced the object of their mission. He regarded their visit now as specially timely. If, he said, there was one object on which he felt more strongly than another, it was that there should be a deep, lasting and perpetual union between England and America, two nations, but with one religion, one language, of the same stock, similar political and civil institutions—above all, with the common destiny and mission of advancing the glory of God, and the welfare of the human race. If war between nations differing in race and tongue were sinful, still more so—exceeding in guilt even civil war—would be the war of two nations thus bound to amity. Most glad then was he, that the American deputies had come just now, when matters long in agitation between the two countries had been settled by mutual concessions—a truly happy conclusion, leading he trusted, to a lasting and cordial peace. And greatly was the importance of this settlement enhanced in view of the questions—affecting not only the safety of nations but the very foundation of society—now in agitation. God grant that they might be all of one mind, and guided by prayer, in maintaining the great and true rights of men—right founded on scriptural warrant, making manifest to their erring brethren that they sought their welfare, and that the principles which they upheld were the only principles on which society can rest. Speaking then to the deputies in the name not only of that meeting, but of the whole English people, he said emphatically it was their burning desire that there should be perpetual amity between the two nations. As to the immediate object of the present visit—the mission to the Czar—it was, he said, eminently in keeping with the whole history of the American people. He was deeply impressed with the sense of their services to religious liberty and Christian missions. To every part of the East, and especially in every nook and corner of the Turkish Empire, their agency had penetrated, and wherever they had gone the American missionaries had proved themselves the most honorable examples of piety, zeal and common sense the world ever produced. In going now to Russia the deputation would appeal—he trusted with success—to the Emperor against the violation of liberties enjoyed by the provincial Protestants for 300 years. Such an effort for the relief of fellow-Christians under persecution, through the bigotry and superstition of an idolatrous Church was eminently worthy of this international co-operation. May the blessing of the Lord God Almighty rest on this high and holy mission.

ROME.

Father Hyacinthe on the Temporal Power.

The *Débats* publishes a letter from Père HYACINTHE, dated Rome, June 22, commenting upon the petition recently presented to the National Assembly from five French Bishops, invoking the aid of France in support of the temporal power of the Pope. Father HYACINTHE expresses his surprise and humiliation that one of the petitioners, Cardinal BONNECHOSE, should in the first instance have addressed his appeal to a foreign enemy, for it was only after an unsuccessful appeal to the Prussian authorities at Versailles that a similar solicitation has been presented to the French Assembly in the same town. Compliance with the prayer of the petition would involve either much bloodshed or empty protests, both of which are equally undesirable for France in its present condition. A war with Italy might result in victory for the French, but the Italians would not be conquered, and a smouldering fire would continue to threaten Europe with a renewed outbreak on the first opportunity. After expressing his astonishment that French bishops could be found to advocate a course that would entail such enormous risks to their country, a fact which is only to be explained by the strict discipline maintained in the clerical ranks of Rome, the reverend writer denies that the Pope's freedom of action is in any way fettered by the cessation of his temporal power. "The Jubilee which we have been celebrating at Rome with equal *éclat*, but with greater calmness than in some other countries, is in itself a demonstration that cannot be replied to. One must come here after having read the correspondence in the Ultramontane journals to be able to form an idea of the system of lying by which it is every day attempted to mislead and excite Europe. Père GRATRY has eloquently denounced this system in its application to the history of the past, but I had never conceived that it would be employed with such audacity, and especially with so much success, to distort contemporary history, as though we were not actors and witnesses. God never requires falsehood; but falsehood often has need of God, and it is never so effective as when it presents itself in his name. I have said that the restoration of the temporal power, if it were not impossible, would be fatal to the cause to which it is said to be necessary. This is not alone my own conviction. I gather it every day in Rome from the lips of the most enlightened laymen and of highly-respected and religious priests, who may not speak out, but with whom I have contrived to converse despite the secret police of the Cardinal Vicar (for truth compels me to say that it is not the Pope's authority which is endangered here; it is private life, which is neither free nor respected.) 'Since you have thrown off the gag which prevented your utterance,' said one of those venerable men to me, 'proclaim boldly to your country that it has been deceived, and that the root of nearly all the evils which affect the Church has been that temporal power which is represented to it as being the indispensable condition of its independence and prosperity.' What I desire to say again to my country is that it is being deceived in a not less dangerous manner when it is exhorted in the name of its injured honor to attack or at least to threaten Italy. I am an old friend of the Latin races, and especially of Italy; but I have no inclination to become its blind panegyrist, and I admit that it has not failed to commit faults in the performance of its work of unification. To mention only two instances, it would have been better if the entry into Rome had not immediately followed upon our reverses on the 20th of September, 1870, and it was an error to have signed, on the 15th of September, 1869, a Convention that was not only humiliating, but impossible to be observed. Nevertheless, beyond the mistake committed by politicians, we must recognize the legitimate sentiments and the irresistible development of a great nation; and as I am a Christian I need not fear to add that we must admire the most beautiful of the attributes of Providence—that which converts all evil itself into an instrument for good, the accomplishment of eternal designs. Let me make one closing observation. France cannot forget that it was the cannon of Arcola which awoke Italy from a slumber of centuries under the yoke of the foreigner, sunk in scepticism and corruption, the ordinary companions of slavery. It cannot forget either that it was the cannon of Solferino which consummated the work of its deliverance and began that of its unification. It is true that this work, at the same time that it is that of France, is also that of the two NAPOLEONS. But since when have we, while breaking with the fatal traditions of the empire, resolved to repudiate its glories? The Vandals of the Commune have thrown down the Vendôme column. We will not imitate their criminal folly by attempting to destroy a monument far more glorious than the brazen records of war—the unity of a great people liberated, and, I would almost say, generated by France."

TURKEY.

Change in the Ministry—Ranghabe's Recall—Ecclesiastical Independence in Bulgaria.

Constantinople (June 21) Correspondence London Echo.

Yesterday, to the surprise of everybody, a change took place in the Ministry, the order for which only went forth from the Imperial Palace that morning. The Minister of Finance, MEHEMED RUSHDI PASHA, is transferred to the Ministry of Public Works, vice DAOUD, the Armenian, who has been laid up for months past with "Roumelian Railway on the brain." He is in London at this moment, where he will receive the pleasant tidings that, instead of being summarily dismissed as was expected, he has been granted a pension of £1,200 a year. At the Treasury, MEHEMET RUSHDI is succeeded by HAMDI BEY, Under Secretary of State for War, who owes this promotion to the protection of the Sersasker, HUSSEIN AVNI PASHA, and at present in high favor with the Sultan. The Kehaya, or Steward of the Valide Sultane, has been appointed Minister of the Civil List, an office which MEHEMED RUSHDI PASHA held conjointly with that of Maliel Nasiri. And so the cards are shuffled about, and new men are raised by favor and protection out of the junior ranks, while the old and well-tried men remain in the cold, the jealousy of one favorite Minister condemns to inactivity DERVISH PASHA, the conqueror of Montenegro, an able counselor and General; to please another, MITHED PASHA, the best administrator among Turkish public men, is kept out of the way at Bagdad; while similar motives deprive the State of the services of MUSTAPHA FAZYL PASHA and AHMET VEFYK EFFENDI, both scholars, patriots and statesmen whose honesty is above reproach.

THE GREEK INCIDENT.

The Greek "incident" stands as it was. Mr. RANGHABE has been recalled, and the Porte refuses to grant an *exequatur* to Mr. TRICOUPI. After the ready courtesy with which the Porte had, on the representations of King GEORGE, waived the nomination of BLACQUE BEY as Ottoman Minister at Athens, it had been expected that equal deference would have been shown on the side of Greece toward the Porte under similar circumstances; but such is not the case. Mr. TRICOUPI, as author of a work hostile to Turkey, and as having been Minister of Foreign Affairs during the Hellenic invasion of Crete, was presumably not a *persona grata* to the Ottoman Government, and when it had been intimated privately by the Porte that such was the case, and that the Porte would prefer some one else, all that can be said of the rudeness of endeavoring to force Mr. TRICOUPI on the Porte is that it was thoroughly "Greek."

AFFAIRS IN BULGARIA.

The Greek Patriarch has resigned, in consequence of the success of the Bulgarian strivings after ecclesiastical independence. GREGORY IV. has more than once threatened to leave the Patriarchal chair, owing to the countenance given by the Porte to the endeavors of the Bulgarians to obtain a national church, but has as often been persuaded by the Grand Vizier to retain his office. This time, however, he will probably hold to his intention, as he is greatly outraged at the nomination of the Bulgarian Exarch.

CANNIBALISM.

Massacre on the Coast of Patagonia—British Sailors Slain and One of the Number Eaten.

The London papers print the dispatch appended, which has been received at the Admiralty:

H. M. S. CHARYBDIS, SANDY POINT, }
STRAITS OF MAGELLAN, May 20, 1871. }

SIR: I do myself the honor of reporting that previous to my leaving Valparaiso in her Majesty's ship under my command, the following melancholy occurrence came to my knowledge: The British brigantine *Propontis*, on her passage from Bremen to Iquique, in passing through the Straits of Magellan, touched at Port Gallant, on the Patagonian coast, on the morning of the 4th of March last. On the afternoon of the same day the master, JAMES BARNES, with three of the crew, landed for the purpose of cutting wood. Two days elapsed, and none of the party having returned to the vessel, a second boat was sent on shore to try and discover what had become of the missing men. After a short search the lifeless body of the master was found in the bush, with a large gash across the head and both legs cut off. The men were frustrated in their attempt to bring the corpse down to the boat by the threatening appearance of a party of Indians who now approached. They therefore got back to the boat and returned to their vessel. She then, they on board, a boat with a number of Indians in it was seen making for the brigantine. The cable was consequently slipped and sail made for the Chilian settlement of Sandy Point, where the vessel arrived on the 9th inst. Passing through the Straits of Magellan in this ship, I thought it right to call in at Port Gallant, and therefore anchored there on the 19th inst. I shortly afterward sent an armed party on shore in the hope of getting some intelligence as to the fate of the missing men of the *Proponts*, but no human being was seen. Shortly after dark the same night there were heard cries from the shore. I consequently dispatched an armed force, with instructions to the Lieutenant in charge to bring on board any Indians he might meet. On the party landing, several natives were seen, but they quickly retreated into the thick bush. After a considerable chase one man was captured. In the expectation that he might throw some light on the subject of the horrible catastrophe I took the man to Sandy Point, and handed him over to the Governor, but nothing was elicited from him. His Excellency, who is fully impressed with the gravity of the case, informed me that he had already been in communication with his Government on the matter, and that he had made arrangements to send a detachment of troops from the force under his command to the neighborhood of Port Gallant, with the view of punishing the Indians. I fear there is but little doubt that the three men who accompanied Capt. BARNES shared his miserable fate. I have, &c.,

ALGERNON LYONS, Captain.

Rear-Admiral A. FARQUHAR.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have been informed by the Governor of this settlement that the Indian (a Fuegian) whom I brought with me from Port Gallant has made a statement to the following effect: Capt. BARNES and the three men belonging to the *Proponts*, who had landed with him, while employed in cutting wood were set upon by a party of Fuegians, and with the hatchets with which they were armed they slaughtered all the four Europeans. A part of the body of the Captain was eaten, and the corpses of the rest of the victims thrown into the sea. The plea for the attack is that the Captain had first fired and wounded one of the Indians.

THE PASSION PLAY.

Scenes at the Ober-Ammergau Spectacle—This Year's Performance and Performers.

Ober-Ammergau Correspondence of the London Daily News.

It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the contrast between the grandeur of the surrounding mountains and the quaint simplicity of the theatre in which the "Passion Play" is performed. As I sit writing, just after the termination of the play, the mountains are almost hidden by dark masses of cloud, and the theatre is deserted, and a thunderstorm is rolling along the valley with splendid effect. These constant flashes of lightning come strangely across the glow of sunset from the western horizon, and the tremendous voice which is heard booming overhead forms a fit sequel to the tragedy which has but now been enacted. The simple wooden theatre at Ober-Ammergau has served for as wonderful and as stirring a performance as it is possible to imagine. To many who have watched it with breathless interest, the performances may have seemed a mistake in point of the length to which its grim reality is carried. But all must agree that the actors go through their parts with an earnest devotion worthy of their theme. The central figure, the *Christus* of the Ammergau Play, is singularly gifted by nature for the part which has been allotted him. He is a tall, handsome man, with long hair and crisp curly beard. His movements are very slow and graceful, and his voice is strong without being at all harsh. After watching him for a little while, the audience begins to realize the majesty of the part which he plays—a part which no other actor can take in modern times. The story, so familiar to us all, so grand and touching, however it may be told, is well brought out by the Ammergau performer. They have seized the Oriental aspect of the life around Christ with great skill, but have rigidly adhered to their traditional outline of the play. No effects founded on recent discoveries, no scientific grouping, according to the rules of the stage, will be found there. Such as their acting is, life is to be quite their own. They enter into the spirit of the characters they represent, and rather live the characters—as far as they can realise them—for the moment than act them. Peter and Caiphas, John and Judas, are as intensely themselves as the noble impersonation round which they appear. How strong the impression of it all is! Why men are talking close about me of the crucifixion, as if it had been real. The deep, affectionate interest which centres in the *Christus*, and grows stronger as his death approaches, has been roused to almost fever point by that awfully vivid scene, when the living actor is fixed on the cross in presence of the whole assembly, and is raised aloft where all can see him. He must be some fifteen or twenty minutes thus raised, and must be very resolute and well prepared to go through his part so well. Of course he is not nailed, but he looks as though he were, and the blood which flows from his side, a little later on, is terribly well contrived. Well contrived? We have been seeing an actual event, not a mere play. We have to look up at the great mountains and the darkening sky, to shake off the spell of this performance in the wooden theatre by peasant amateurs. The theatre is open, as in ancient Greece; and there is, as it were, the classical proscenium, which occupies but a small part of the frontage, and leaves side scenes for the entry and retreat of the chorus. The peasant amateurs sing very sweetly. They have frequent meetings in the long Winter evenings, and practice together for the great work of their lives. Yet they are only actors once in ten years; for their vow is to give the Passion Play at that interval of time. They have other occupations as a means of livelihood. Some are wood-carvers, some herdsmen, and some farm the neighboring land. But in this first hurried notice I can only touch on a small part of what occurs in Ammergau. Enough that the "season," if it may be so called, has opened with fair promise, and that there will be several other performances during the Summer months. I must speak in my next letter of one or two practical details in regard to getting here, as well as say more about the play itself. There were many of our countrymen present today, and many others are likely to be coming.

NEWS NOTES.

The *Eastern Budget* learns from Athens that the Russian Ambassador there has received instructions from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to act in all cases with the full concurrence of the representative of England. This circumstance has been much commented on among diplomatists in the Greek capital.

A sad accident had occurred on the Harrow cricket-ground, by which a boy in the Sixth Form lost his life. The eldest son of Mr. G. E. COTTRELL, an old Harrovian, was playing in a game, and was for the time "standing umpire." Suddenly a ball was hit hard to "square-leg," and struck him on the side of the head, below the ear. Death followed almost immediately.

The *Vaterland*, of Vienna, publishes the startling intelligence that the Servian Regency is manœuvring to supersede the young Prince MILAN by a Russian Grand Duke as the future Prince of Servia! We are enabled to state that this report—which is in itself highly improbable, as Russia is anything but popular among the Servians just now—is entirely unfounded.

A Paris paper has just given some details of M. THIERS' family, to prove the habitual longevity of its members. His grandfather, a lawyer, who was Sheriff (*échevin*) of Marseilles, died in 1795, at the age of eighty-four. His father and mother were each eighty years old when they died. Two of his father's sisters died at Menton at more than eighty years of age. Finally, his nearest surviving relative, a cousin-german, has completed her seventy-ninth year. He himself is of an excellent constitution and has never had any serious illness. The journal in question, therefore, joyfully concludes that he may yet be spared many years to the country which so highly esteems his talents and his services, and adds that he has only just entered his seventy-third year.

Lord DALLING (Sir HENRY BULWER) reports that it will be impossible to keep the Suez Canal open much longer if it continues in the hands of its present possessors, and recommends the Porte to purchase it, as the Khedive is not disposed to do so. He says that the means of the Company are insufficient to prevent accumulations of sand which will inevitably choke up the canal unless additional capital and labor are provided. Lord DALLING also urges the Government to undertake the construction of a Euphrates Valley railway, for which purpose he offers to place English engineers at the disposal of the Porte.

The *Guardian* newspaper contains a translation of Bishop STROSSMAYER's celebrated speech in the Roman Council on the Pope's infallibility. It fills four and a half columns of small type. The Bishop declared frankly that the episcopate of St. Peter at Rome was a matter of tradition only, and went on to say: "I have sought for a Pope in the first four centuries, and I have not found him." In conclusion, Dr. STROSSMAYER said: "Ah! if He who reigns above wishes to punish us, make His hand fall heavy on us, as he did to Pharaoh, He has no need to permit GARIBALDI's soldiers to drive us away from the Eternal City. He has only to let them make PIUS IX. a god, as we have made a goddess of the Blessed Virgin."

"The principal entrance to the catacombs, Rue Dareau," says the *Patrie*, "is still guarded by a post of soldiers. That precaution is adopted to prevent the Communists and other ill-disposed persons from entering. The military engineers are executing considerable works below in repairing the damages caused by the insurgents in establishing torpedoes, mines and other engines of destruction. The roofs were fitted with a net-work of wires, communicating outside, and which had to be cut with extreme precaution. Most of the columns were mined in the subterranean region, which extends from the Barrière d'Enfer to the Rue de Vaugirard and the Panthéon, so that, in case of an explosion, all of those quarters would have been swallowed up. The supporting pillars are now being consolidated. Finally, the discovery has been made of barrels of gunpowder and bombs placed at various distances, so as at a given moment to blow up all the works executed in this subterranean district."

On June 23, GAMBETTA wrote to a friend in Paris: "With a feeling of gratitude and a just appreciation of the heavy difficulties of the present hour, I accept the mandate of the democracy of Paris, if it still considers me, in spite of the calumnies heaped on me, worthy of its confidence. I have already telegraphed my opinion to Paris several times; but the telegraphic authorities of Bayonne refused to send my telegrams, under the pretext that only dispatches relating to the loan were allowed to pass. I authorize you formally to inform all my friends that I accept the candidature of Paris, and I beg you to take the necessary steps to avoid any misunderstanding on the subject."

M. JULES FAVRE communicated to Mr. RICHARD WALLACE the fact of his nomination to the dignity of Commander of the Legion of Honor in the following terms: 'Your noble and generous conduct during the siege of Paris has excited general emotion, and the Government of France, as interpreter of the wishes of the inhabitants of the capital, has pleasure in offering you their congratulations and most sincere thanks. So noble an evidence of a generous heart called for an equal mark of appreciation and esteem toward yourself. The Chief of the Executive Power has been pleased to include you in the Legion of Honor, and, upon my proposition, has just conferred upon you the Cross of a Commander. Receive this well-merited distinction as a testimony of the sentiments which you have inspired, and also accept, I beg, the personal expressions of my highest and most affectionate consideration."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent in Paris writes: "The inveterate hatred vowed for everything German is beginning to subside, and we shall probably soon hear of the sudden collapse of the anti-Prussian League. Germans are gradually reappearing on 'Change, and a number of tobacconists have been found mixing very bad and cheap tobacco, purchased from the garrison at St. Denis, with the Government tobacco called 'corporal.' The advantage of this little transaction for the dealer is that whereas the French weed costs 10 francs a kilogramme, the German can be purchased for 3 francs, 50 centimes. When one considers that the 'bureaux de tabac' are given to persons supposed to have deserved well of the country and bring in a handsome remuneration when honestly conducted, the enormity of this anti-patriotic traffic is all the more glaring."

Important Changes in Police Rules—Dismissals and Promotions.

The Board of Police held a meeting yesterday, at which some important business was transacted. Sergeant PATRICK CONNOLLY, Twenty-first Precinct, who was tried some months ago for drunkenness and disorderly conduct on the 17th of March, was dismissed from the Department, and Roundsman CHRISTOPHER BEHERNE, Twentieth Precinct, was made Acting Sergeant and assigned to the vacant position. Roundsman C. E. BUDDINGTON, of the Broadway Squad, was also made an Acting Sergeant, and detailed to the Twenty-third Precinct. The Board also dismissed Patrolman JOHN MCGIVEN, of the Sixth Precinct, and having accepted the resignation of Police Surgeon CHRISTOPHER PRINCE, appointed Dr. THEOPHILUS STEELE to fill the vacancy.

A resolution was adopted that hereafter all applications for appointments on the force shall be first handed to the Board, shall be wholly in the handwriting of the applicant, and must state the age, height, if an adopted citizen how long such, place of residence, last occupation and why it was abandoned. The application shall then be considered by the Board, who may examine the applicant orally, and if with a favorable result, the applicant shall receive an examination blank under the existing rules. A registry is to be kept of all applications, which is to be always open to public inspection for the purpose, as the res

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
[illegible]	Rawlins vs. Whitta-	113	—In re. Walker et al. vs. Smith.
[illegible]	vs. Sherwood.	118	—Lawrence et al. vs. Taylor.
[illegible]	vs. Morgan.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

[illegible] People vs. David [illegible], John Donnelly, Michael Mc-[illegible]; robbery.
[illegible] People vs. John M. [illegible]; felonious assault and battery.
[illegible] People vs. Peter [illegible]; felonious assault and battery.
[illegible] People vs. Felix [illegible]ynne; burglary.
[illegible] People vs. William Taylor, Thomas De[illegible]ay; burglary.
[illegible] People vs. Michael Dempsey; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Patrick McNierny; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. John Kelly; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Mary Ann Smith; larceny from the person.
10—The People vs. Alexander Matthews and Michael O'Brien; larceny from the person.
11—The People vs. Henry King; larceny from the person.
12—The People vs. Ehrich Meuderholts; grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 11.

By Judge Cardozo.

Mary E. Tucker *vs.* John M. Tucker: report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted, custody of children awarded to the plaintiff.

Jno. H. Meyer *vs.* Anna M. Meyer; report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted, custody of children awarded to the plaintiff.

Robt. Rutter *vs.* Robert Murray et al.; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

John Herbert *vs.* Robert L. Pell; order granted.
George Spangenmacher *vs.* F. Bernet; the referee's fee must be returned at $120.
Charles L. Miles *vs.* Edward E. Brown; order of reference.
Michael *vs.* Condict; order granted.
Lina Ronillier Angier *vs.* William W. Fox; same.
John M. Moorhead *vs.* Thomas A. Hoyt et al.; order denying motion, with leave to renew.
Thomas A. Hoyt et al. *vs.* John G. Brown; same.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Lauterbach *vs.* Carroll; injunction granted.
Ernest Kies *vs.* Clara Kies; divorce granted and usual decree must be entered.
Stern *vs.* Nessbaum; judgment vacated.
Bryan *vs.* Schrodd; order for judgment granted, and that writ of inquiry issue.
Pomeroy *vs.* Lambert; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

STATE AID TO RAILROADS—WHAT BECOMES OF IT.

The Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company vs. *Sidney W. Hopkins et al. The Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company* vs. *The Western Division of the Western North Carolina Company et al.*—The argument of the above cases was renewed yesterday morning, Mr. Sullivan taking the ground on behalf of the North Carolina Railroad Company, that Mr. Hopkins, by his concealment of the agreement under which his firm bought in their own name the bonds in question, and misrepresented that they had been sold, stamped that firm as a partner in the fraud of Littlefield & Shepson, and made him liable to arrest.

Mr. Augustus F. Smith, replying on behalf of Mr. Hopkins, contended that he was acting with perfect fairness on behalf of the Florida Railroad, who, and not Littlefield, its President, had intrusted him with their bonds for sale. The agreement of sale to them personally was not a thing at all to be ashamed of. The bonds were difficult to place, and required large expenditures, and it was to secure these large expenditures that the sale was made, so that if more was realized than the nominal price, they might receive back their advances. As for their alleged misrepresentation, it grew out of a contract which was supposed to have been completed for the sale of 1,500 bonds, but which really fell through. Both facts were telegraphed as soon as they were known. He charged that the arrest showed malice, and especially their refusal after he was arrested to permit him to go for one day, knowing him to be a man of respectability and property. It had cost him $1,400 to avoid sleeping that night among the vermin of Ludlow-street Jail, and that, though he was simply in the position of a stake-holder, endeavoring to protect funds for those he believed entitled to them.

Mr. Carter closed the argument, urging that the North Carolina Railroad Company was clearly entitled to these bonds. If there was a doubt about the defendants having the 800 bonds, let a reference be appointed to ascertain the facts. If they had them, then the Court should appoint a receiver for them, or if they had but part, then let a receiver be appointed of that part, and the order of arrest be retained, with such bail as would secure the deficiency. If there was any real question about the title, as between his client and the Florida Company, then the suit of the latter was a proper means to try that question; but it was not right to force them to this trial, only to find at its termination, if they succeeded, that the fund was withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Court and their victory barren. Decision reserved.

UNFORTUNATE PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

Brose vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is a suit to set aside an assessment for opening One Hundred and Twenty-third-street. The portion recently opened required the cutting through of a rock some thirty feet high, the contract provided for the cutting of the street sixty feet wide, and for cutting it low enough to permit of a pavement. The contractor did not cut a portion of the street as wide by seven feet as required; did not cut it as low as required by the contract, and it is claimed did not place the curb-stones as required by law. The plaintiff filed his objections on these accounts with the Assessors, but they failed to report them to the Board of Revision and Correction. It is claimed by him, as matter of equity, that he shall not be charged for a street until it is placed in a condition to be used as a street, and that as matter of law the failure of the Assessors to report the objections to the Board of Revision is fatal to the assessment.

On behalf of the City it was argued that the failure to report the objections to the reviewing Board was of no account unless the objections involved some matter of substantial injury to the objectors. In this case the property-owners were only charged for the work actually done, and it was for the City to decide what improvements were to be made, what contracts and how they should be completed.

Judge CARDOZO thought that there was but one question, whether there was benefit to the plaintiff, and on this took the papers.

Mr. Neville for plaintiff; Mr. Dean for the City.

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR.

In re Wm. G. Lambert.—The prisoner in this case has been arrested on two charges of receiving stolen goods, one of property derived from the Scranton robbery, and the other of a bond for $5,000 stolen from a Mr. Going. Some time ago he applied by habeas corpus to be released on bail. At that time Mr. Justice Cardozo denied the motion, with leave, however, to renew it if the District-Attorney should not bring it to trial during the term of the General Sessions.

Counsel for the prisoner yesterday renewed the motion on habeas corpus, and stated that the District-Attorney had called up the case, but that the prisoner was by unavoidable matters compelled to ask a few days' delay, and the General Sessions had refused to take it up on any later day. The father of the prisoner and another unexceptionable bail were ready to give bail in any amount whatever.

Col. Fellows, appearing for the people, called the attention of the Court to the fact that it was not the fault of the people that the trial had not taken place; they were ready at a great expense, and after due notice to the prisoner. It was at the prisoner's request that the adjournment took place.

The Court took the papers.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Monell.

ARREST AND ARRESTERS.

Henrietta McArthur obtained a judgment against Peter Cassidy for $500 for an assault, and Mr. Cassidy being unable to pay, he was arrested. Yesterday a motion was made for his release, on the ground that he had nothing. The other side asked time to answer his negation, but Judge MONELL holding that any one who causes an arrest must always be prepared to defend it, discharged the prisoner.

Look Out for Pretended Expressmen—A Caution to the Public.

The public are warned to exercise great care when having to make use of the local express companies for the delivery of baggage at the railroad stations, and to the steam-boats leaving the City. On Friday evening last a servant of Mr. JAMES BROWN, who resides at No. 38 East Thirty-seventh-street, sent to Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway, and paid to have a trunk belonging to a lady taken from Mr. BROWN'S residence and delivered to the Newport line of steamers in this City, the person informing the agent at the same time that the trunk would be ready for delivery at 12 M. Saturday. At 12 M. on Saturday a man, with what was supposed to be an express wagon, called, and asked if the trunk was ready, and, supposing him to be the proper person, it was given to him without questioning. About an hour afterward another man with a wagon called, and asked for the trunk. This excited the suspicions of the person at the door, who delivered the trunk to the other party, and he went out and found the wagon to be marked Dodd's Express. The lady on going to the boat in the afternoon found that her trunk had not been delivered, and returned home. Upon making inquiries at Dodd's Express office, it was found that across the entry in the book, noting the payment, &c., was written, "Trunk taken away by another Express Company." Inquiry has been made at all the express offices in the City, thinking that the wagon of some one of them might have called in mistake and taken the trunk, but no trace of it could be found. The trunk is an ordinary black one, with the initials "J. A. J." painted in white on the end, and JULIA JOHNSON, Newport, written on a card and nailed on the top.

It is supposed that the thief was standing in the express office at the time the order was given to the agent to send for the trunk, and heard the address and the time when it would be ready, and, knowing that the Company would not be likely to send for it at the moment named, was there himself. On inquiring at head-quarters of Twenty-ninth Precinct, on Thirtieth-street, it was stated that there was not one chance in a hundred that the trunk would be recovered, and that similar cases were of frequent occurrence.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 11.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s,'81, C..	115¾	700 Con. Coal of Md...	38¾
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	113⅛	100 Mariposa Pref......	6
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	113⅛	100 W. Un. Tel...b. c.	58
10,000 do........	113¼	100 do........	57⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.........b3.	113⅛	200 do........	58
1,500 do.......	112⅞	100 Pacific Mail..b. c.	43⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..	112⅞	50 Del. & H. C., b. c..	123⅛
10,000 do........	112⅞	40 Am. M. Un. Ex....	52⅞
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C, s10...........	112	2000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	91⅛
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old.	71⅛	1000 do........	91
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new.	71⅛	400 Erie........	27⅝
22,000 S.Car.St.6s, new, Jan. & July....	59	100 L. S. & M. So....b3.	108
2,000 Mo. St. 6s........	96⅞	200 do..bet. call.	107⅞
3,000 do........	97	2300 do........	107⅞
40,000 do........	97⅛	500 do........	107⅞
9,000 do........	97⅛	60 Reading.bet. call.	110⅛
10,000 do...bet. call.	98	100 Un. Pacific....b3.	29⅞
2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Iss........	95⅛	200 do........	29⅞
10,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax, bet. call.........	20⅛	100 do........b3.	30
500 Va. St. 6s, old.....	66⅛	100 do........b60.	30
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83..	92	300 do........b60.	30⅛
3,600 B., N.Y. & E. 1st.	93	500 do..bet. call.	30
9,000 M. So. S. F. bds.	101⅛	200 do........	29⅞
5,000 Cen. P. G. bds..	99⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.....	72⅛
5,000 do........	99⅛	300 do..bet. call.	72⅛
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st....	88⅛	100 do........	72
5,000 do........	88	100 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	90⅛
1,000 A. & T. H. 1st..	99	400 do........s3.	90⅛
7,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	87	500 do........s3.	90⅛
5,000 A. & T. H. Inc.	78	100 do........s3.	90
10,000 Tol. & W. 1st M., St. Louis Div..	89⅛	100 do..bet. call.	90
2,000 T. & W. C. C....	89	100 C., C., C. & In.s60.	90
5,000 Gt. W. 2d M....	85⅛	33 do........	90⅛
1,000 C. & R.I.& P. 7s.	100⅛	100 do........	90⅛
5,000 do.. bet. call.	100	100 Tol., W. & W......	57⅞
1,000 N. J. C. n. bds..	104	35 P., Ft. W. & C. guar.	100⅛
4,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st M. bds......	94⅛	100 Bost., H. & Erie...	2⅛
3,000 M. & St. P. 2d M.	89	100 Ohio & Miss. Pref.	77⅛
50 Bk. of Commerce.	117	100 Morris & Essex...	92⅞
59 Central Nat. Bk..	105⅛	900 do........	93
5 Fourth Nat. Bk...	112	5 N. Y. & N. H......	155
		100 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	79⅞
		300 do........	80
		100 H. & St. Joseph...	80
		200 do........	79⅞
		25 do........	81
		100 Mar. & Cin. 2d Pf., bet. call........	9

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S 5-20 C., '67.	112⅛	800 Harlem........	128
20,000 do........b3.	112⅛	200 do....bet. call.	128⅛
2,000 Mo. St. 6s........	97⅛	100 L. S. & M. S......	108⅛
1,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	94⅛	200 do...bet. call.	108⅛
3,000 St. L., J. & C. 1st.	94	300 do........	108⅛
10,000 Mar. Trus. 10s C. bet. call........	24⅛	200 Union Pacific....	29⅞
10 United States Ex.	53⅛	300 do....bet. call.	29⅞
200 do........	54	200 C., C., C. & I....s60.	90
100 Wells-Fargo Ex....	50	100 Chi. & R. I.......	106⅛
150 Clev. & Pitts......	118⅛	100 Mil. & St. P.......	59⅛
300 Erie R........	27⅞	100 do........b10.	59⅛
200 do...bet. call.	38	10 P., Ft. W. & C. G..	100⅛
100 do........	28⅛	800 Ohio & Miss.......	43⅛
200 do........	28⅛	100 Ohio & M. Pf. b. c.	77⅛
		600 Morris & Es....b3.	93

TUESDAY, July 11—P. M.

There was a weaker gold market today, after the heavy transactions in Exchange, of yesterday, at 110½@110¾ ₽ cent. The sales of gold fell to 112⅜@112¼@112½ in the forenoon, rallying to 112⅝@112½ and closing at 112⅝@112¾ ₽ cent. at 4 o'clock. The Foreign Exchanges were not in the same free supply as yesterday, but there was little or no recovery in rates. The Export demand for Gold for the Hamburg steamer was about $500,000.

The Public Funds ruled with Gold, as a general remark, and the 1867s sold down to 112⅛@112⅛ ₽ cent. The 1862s are 114⅞ carrying two months' additional Interest. The 10-40s are 112 ₽ cent. for the Coupons. The long 6 ₽ cents of 1881 are 115 ₽ cent.

In the Pacific Mortgages there was also a decrease from yesterday's quotations. The Centrals, 99¼ ₽ cent. at the close; the Unions sold down to 88 ₽ cent., and the Union Stock was weaker on very considerable sales at 29⅞ ₽ cent.

The general Railway speculation opened under much depression in prices, and for an hour or two the market looked anything but bright, the *Bearish* interest selling Stocks freely, while some of the smaller *Bull* accounts were being closed out at the lowest figures. But later in the day there was altogether a better tone to the dealings in the New-York and Western Roads, with signs of fresh support, from good parties, to the Ohio and Mississippi movement and to Lake Shore. The friends of Ohio and Mississippi say that the eagerness to sell on reported light receipts, while the Road is undergoing a change of gauge, is on the false calculation that the business and prospects of the road are on the decline. Temperarily the traffic is necessarily interfered with by the contraction of the gauge, to the Baltimore and Ohio rule. The Road for the time being loses the broad-gauge traffic, while it is not prepared to do the business of its newly-formed Baltimore and Ohio connection. The new capital of $2,000,000, announced to the Stock Exchange yesterday by the Rock Island Company, excites remark on the Street, and upon the whole, the effect of this addition to the active Western Capital dealt in at the Exchange, is not favorable.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. The market left off quiet in nearly all departments. Gold and the Public Funds not strong. The Railways steady. Money easy at 3@4 ₽ cent.:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 11.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s..........	112½	112
United States 5-20s of 1862.....	114⅞	114⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867.....	112⅝	112⅜
American Gold...............	112⅞	112⅝
Bills on London, 60 days.......	110½	110½
N. Y. C. and Hudson..........	96½	96½
N. Y. C. and Hudson Debt Cts.	91½	90⅞
Reading Railroad.............	111	111⅛
Chicago and Rock Island......	107⅜	106⅞
North-west Common..........	72⅝	72
North-west Preferred.........	90⅞	90½
Pacific Mail................	43⅞	43½
St. Paul Preferred...........	80½	80½
St. Paul Common............	59⅞	60
Lake Shore.................	108⅜	107⅞
Ohio and Mississippi..........	43	44
Toledo and Wabash..........	57⅜	57⅜
Western Telegraph..........	58⅛	58⅛
Erie......................	27⅝	28
Union Pacific...............	29⅞	29⅞
Central Pacific Bonds........	99⅛	99⅛
Union Pacific Bonds........	89	88
Consolidated Coal...........	37½	38⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 11.

Gold receipts..................	$1,095,109 54
Gold payments................	587,088 57
Gold balance.................	55,962,329 56
Currency receipts.............	337,908 82
Currency payments............	392,895 12
Currency balance.............	4,945,200 93
Customs.....................	425,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81....	114⅛	5-20 coup., '67........	112⅝
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81....	115	5-20 coup., '68........	112⅛
5-20 coup., '62........	114⅞	10-40 registered.......	111⅛
5-20 coup., '64........	113⅛	10-40 coupon.........	112
5-20 coup., '65........	113⅛	6s currency..........	114⅛
5-20 coup., n. 1., '65....	112⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old........	71	Ohio 6s, '81........	102
Tenn. 6s, new bonds..	71	Ohio 6s, '86........	102
Va. 6s, old..........	66⅛	Ill. coupon 6s, '77......	110
Va. 6s, new bonds	73	Ill. coupon 6s, '79......	100
Va. 6s, reg., old......	55	Ill. War loan.........	100
Ga. 7s, new bonds	90	Ind. 6s, War loan......	100
Ga. 7s, gold bonds	94	Ind. 5s.............	100
N. C. 6s, old........	45	Mich. 6s, '73........	99
N. C. Fund'g Act, '68.	32⅛	Mich. 6s, '78........	99
N. C., new bonds	27	Mich. 6s, '83........	99
N. C., Special tax....	20	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan.	107⅛
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July..	58⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L....	108
Mo. 6s............	97⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.	106⅛
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	95⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	106⅛
La. 6s, Levee bonds ..	72	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	106⅛
La. 8s, Levee bds., '75.	87⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	106⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary...	70⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	106⅛
Cal. 7s............	111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	106⅛
Conn. 6s..........	100⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.	101
R. I. 6s...........	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.	101
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O..	48	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.	101
Ohio 6s, '75........	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83......	92	Tol. & W. 2d.........	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87......	88	Tol. & W. Equip. bs..	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'sn.	89	Han. & Naples 1st....	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76......	103	Gt. W. 1st, '88........	93⅛
Erie 1st Ext..........	100⅛	Gt. W. 2d, '93........	86
Erie 1st Ind..........	92⅛	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90...	85⅛
Erie 2d 7s, '79........	98	Gal. & Chi. 2d........	98
Erie 3d 7s, '83........	98	Chi., R. I. & Pac......	100⅛
Erie 5th 7s, '88........	90	Mor. & Es. 1st........	102⅛
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	93	Mor. & Es. 2d........	100
Long Dock bs.........	90	Clev. & Tol. S. F......	101
H. R. 7s 2d M. S. F., '85.	103⅛	N. J. Cen. new bs.....	103⅛
Har. 1st 7s............	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	104
Alb. & Susq. 1st bs....	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	99
Alb. & Susq. 2d bs....	94	Clev. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	92
Alb. & Susq. 3d bs....	94	Clev. & Pitts. 2d......	100
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..	120	Clev. & Pitts. 3d......	97
C. B. & Q. 8 ₽ c. 1st..	109	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.....	84
Mich. So. 7 ₽ c. 2d.....	97⅛	Chi. & Alt. S. F.......	101
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₽ c.	101⅛	Chi. & Alt. 1st........	102⅛
Pac. 7s guar. by Mo..	98⅛	Chi. & Alt. Inc........	94
Un. Pac. 1st bs.......	88	Ohio & Miss. 1st......	98
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.....	83⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st..	93
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.....	82⅛	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st.	94⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ c., '75.....	106	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s...	108
Alt. & T. H. 1st.......	97	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	98
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.....	87	Mil. & St. P. 1st......	91⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	99⅛	Mil. & S. P. I. & M. Div.	89⅛
Chi. & N. W. Cons. bs.	93⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d......	89
Chi. & N. W. Ext. bs.	88	Marietta & Cin.......	95
Chi. & N. W. 1st.....	99⅛	Joliet & Chi. 1st......	104
Han. & St. Jo. Con...	103⅛	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st..	87⅛
Lack. & W. bs....... x.	99	Tol., P. & W., E. D...	88⅛
Del., L. & W. 1st.....	99⅛	Tol., P. & W., W. D..	89
Del., L. & W. 2d.....	97	Tol., P. & W. 2d......	77
Tol. & W. 1st Ext....	96⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......	100
T. & W. 1st St. L. Div.	89⅛	Bos., H. & E. guar....	22

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York........	136	Irving........	126
Manhattan.......	155	Metropolitan....	136
Mechanics'.......	135	People's........	145
America.........	145	East River......	112⅛
City.............	225	Nassau.........	107
Phenix..........	107	Corn Exchange..	129
Greenwich.......	220	Continental.....	99⅛
Gallatin National..	120	St. Nicholas....	125
Merchants' Exchange.	99	Marine.........	165
Leather Manuf....	180	Commonwealth..	97
State of New-York..	113	Importers' & Traders'.	170
Commerce.......	117	Park..........	155
Ocean..........	92	Central National..	105⅛
Mercantile.......	122	Second National..	180
American Exchange.	115⅛	Fourth National..	111⅛
Pacific..........	201	Tenth National...	123
Bank of the Republic.	113	Gold Exchange...	75
Bank of N. America..	104	Bank's' & Brok's' Ass.	91
Hanover.........	103⅛		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD—JULY 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New............	100½	100⅞
Camden and Amboy......	128	129
Pennsylvania Central.....	61	61⅛
Reading.................	111	111⅛
Lehigh Valley...........	60⅛	60⅞
Catawissa Preferred.....	47½	48
Philadelphia and Erie....	28	28⅛
Northern Central........	40	40½
Lehigh Navigation.......	38	38⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan.......	90⅛	90⅛

The Standard Fire Insurance Company announce a semi-annual Dividend of *Three and a Half ₽ cent.* on the capital stock and reserve fund, payable on demand.

The Albany *Argus* says that the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the first week in July, in the years 1870 and 1871, was as follows:

	Flour, Bbls.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.
1870.........	18,600	567,500	51,500
1871.........	10,800	613,700	851,900
Decrease......	7,800	Inc. 46,200	Inc. 800,400

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th inst., inclusive, during the years 1870 and 1871, was as follows:

	Flour, Bbls.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Barley, Bushels.
1870........	105,700	5,071,000	509,000	82,400
1871........	89,500	4,942,000	5,109,900	40,100
Decrease...	16,200	Dec. 129,000	Inc. 4,600,900	Dec. 42,300

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease equal to 42,000 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of July in the years indicated:

Canal opened—	May 6.	May 10.	April 24.
Flour, bbls........	92,100	105,700	89,500
Wheat, bushels.....	4,759,200	5,071,000	4,942,000
Corn, bushels......	1,671,400	509,000	5,109,900
Barley, bushels.....	11,800	82,400	40,100
Oats, bushels.......	1,192,200	1,010,700	1,064,200
Rye, bushels.......	183,400	260,600	57,900
Malt, bushels......	88,000	168,800	350,800
Feed, lbs..........	1,525,100	3,783,700	2,079,500

The San Francisco *Alta California* of July 4, in its financial and commercial review for the six months ending with June 30, gives the following statistics. The gold product and movement have been as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Gold bars—Sent to Mint....	$9,473,450 08	$8,841,430 95
Shipped per steamers.....	3,475,502 13	446,430 25
Per railroad.............	1,235,514 39	2,175,958 71
To China, &c............	221,543 73	55,360 35
Total gold bars..........	$14,409,010 33	$11,519,180 36
Silver bars—Shipped per steamer.................	$4,222,587 60	$929,028 19
Per sail, &c.............	713,458 42	29,401 05
Per railroad.............	551,475 27	2,961,245 65
Sent to Mint.............	......	103,023 67
Total supply bullion....	$19,602,532 15	$14,651,888 90

The state of the Exchange market here has been such as to stop the drain of coin which usually takes place through the Customs, and transfers out of the Assistant Treasury have been greater than the Customs demand. The Mint has supplied a large quantity of coin from this bullion, and the disposition of it has been as follows:

	1870.		1871.	
Coined.....		$10,228,000 00		$9,180,328 00
Shipped...	$1,338,049 42		$553,753 39	
By rail....	4,393,347 90		106,100 11	
Tot. ship'd.	5,731,297 32		659,852 50	
Duties....	3,990,648 20		3,403,381 02	
		9,721,046 22		4,063,234 52
Excess coined..........		$506,953 78		$5,117,093 48
Add amount of transfers from New-York...				4,150,000 00
Total supply of coin....				$9,267,093 48

The inland coin movement has been $5,618,004 brought down, against $6,978,796, showing loss of $1,360,000. In the same time last year the loss was $3,283,000, owing to more active sales of Wheat. The transfers have, it appears, exceeded the shipments and duties. These latter have been less this year, indicating a diminished import of goods. The duties collected have been as follows:

	1870.	1871.
January..............	$492,358 81	$541,108 68
February.............	596,991 00	440,584 20
March................	801,410 31	606,543 63
April................	678,976 91	555,041 00
May.................	629,128 38	648,807 21
June.................	861,426 02	631,297 30
Total...............	$4,000,293 43	$3,423,221 05

EXPORTS OF TREASURE VIA PANAMA PER STEAMERS AND OVERLAND RAILROAD.

	Gold Bars.	Silver Bars.	Gold Coin.	Total.
Jan. 3....	......	......	$5,570 50	$5,570 50
Jan. 18...	$28,713 61	$84,959 42	35,000 00	138,673 03
Feb. 3....	43,788 05	97,407 69	27,077 67	168,273 41
Feb. 18...	......	......	5,000 00	5,000 00
March 4..	......	109,511 33	5,880 10	115,391 43
March 18.	21,603 03	22,683 06	5,000 00	49,286 09
April 3....	56,619 95	89,114 18	9,388 00	155,122 13
April 17...	77,023 59	111,415 73	5,000 00	193,439 32
May 3.....	83,627 89	119,945 75	7,000 00	210,573 64
May 17....	47,866 37	85,336 79	5,000 00	138,203 16
June 3....	50,712 97	126,962 24	6,687 06	185,362 27
June 17...	36,474 89	87,699 00	19,091 62	143,265 51
Total..	$446,430 25	$935,025 19	$135,694 95	$1,517,150 49

RAILROAD.

Jan......	$288,358 85	$492,136 22	$34,098 00	$814,591 07
Feb......	332,530 43	579,337 69	....	911,408 12
March...	504,589 65	550,136 11	19,699 00	1,074,424 76
April....	270,584 19	305,657 95	....	576,242 14
May......	445,757 56	504,525 60	....	950,283 16
June.....	335,240 14	529,408 08	7,205 10	871,853 33
Total.	$2,117,058 82	$2,761,201 65	$61,002 10	$5,198,882 44

EXPORTS TO CHINA, &C., PER STEAMERS AND SAIL VESSELS—TO CHINA.

	Gold Bars.	Mexican Dollars.	Gold Coin.	Total.
Feb. 1...	$14,900 00	$334,193 76	$31,929 50	$381,023 26
March 1.	200 00	190,387 15	124,447 50	315,034 65
April....	5,740 00	184,338 00	137,045 50	327,133 50
May.....	21,445 85	87,073 00	58,820 09	117,338 35
June.....	14,074 50	266,032 00	72,915 00	357,511 26

TO JAPAN.

Feb. 1....	......	$15,590 00	......	$15,590 00
March 1.	......	5,000 00	......	5,000 00
April.....	......	4,000 00	......	4,000 00
May......	......	60,000 00	......	60,000 00
June, (silver bars)		24,911 29	2,000 00	26,911 29
Total six mo's...	$56,360 35	$1,171,531 20	$427,157 60	$1,655,049 15
Tot'l 1870.	224,554 00	2,169,234 00	566,440 00	3,674,076 30

The exports of Treasure for the six months ending July 30, 1871, and the same compared with a like period of 1870, were as follows:

To	1870.	1871.
Brazil....................	....	$13,091 00
China....................	$3,365,992 02	1,498,015 02
Chili.....................	239,512 79	....
Central American Ports..	178,953 78	102,487 00
England..................	6,647,435 81	1,210,506 60
France...................	190,410 24	....
Japan....................	308,310 42	111,501 29
New-York, steam........	....	5,000 00
New-York, rail..........	6,983,822 68	5,198,882 44
Totals..................	$17,944,427 44	$8,138,523 35
Add duties.............	3,990,648 90	3,403,381 02
Total..................	$21,935,076 34	$11,541,904 37
Decrease, 1870..........		$2,331,903 03

This amount of coin exported, including the duties, has been offset by $4,150,000 transferred from New-York.

The merchandise exports by sea of the port, foreign and domestic, inclusive, for the six months ending June 30, 1871 and 1870, respectively, were as follows:

To—	1870.	1871.
Australia and N. S. W..........	$90,276	$92,717
Central America................	169,104	113,855
China.........................	701,515	482,220
Chili.........................	85,032	77,081
East Indies...................	28,241	21,076
Great Britain.................	2,144,588	1,744,443
Islands in Pacific............	179,992	8,502
Japan.........................	261,528	210,112
Mexico........................	431,576	637,752
New-Zealand..................	24,018	12,207
Pacific Russia................	......	46,625
Peru.........................	149,447	195,884
Sandwich Islands.............	291,271	278,880
Society Islands..............	73,218	82,331
Vancouver Isl. and Br. Columbia.	24,802	318,960
Atlantic Domestic Ports— New-York..................	2,094,713	1,558,162
Totals......................	$6,898,071	$6,121,337
Decrease, 1871................		$776,634

The aggregate exports of Merchandise and Treasure for the six months ending June 30, 1871 and 1870, respectively, have been as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Domestic Produce Merchandise.	$4,869,310	$7,755,614
Foreign and Eastern do.........	991,941	3,083,602
Treasure......................	18,334,953	8,128,522
Totals.......................	$25,122,125	$18,967,738
Decrease, 1871................		$7,144,387

The diminished supply of goods has been an element in the returning ease of the money market, aided by the flow of capital into the State for the prosecution of railroads and the purchase of mines. The extension of manufactures also gradually curtailed the demand for Eastern goods, while California produce sells to better advantage. An illustration of this is to be found in the market for wool, of which large clips have sold remarkably well. The presence of Eastern manufacturers here to make good their supplies of medium wools, which were found to be short at home, gradually ran the price of wool up. As reported by Messrs. McLENNAN, WHELAN & GRIZAR, of the Wool Exchange, the highest authority upon wool crops, the prices were comparatively as follows for choice Spring:

	1870.	1871.
March..................	18½c.@19c.	25c.@26c.
April..................	17½c.@21c.	28c.@28c.
May....................	17½c.@21c.	28c.@32c.

The purchases of the Western manufacturers were sent over the railroad direct to the factories, and the total sales since Jan. 1 have been as follows. The bales and weights sent by rail are the official railroad weights, furnished to Messrs. McLENNAN, WHELAN & GRIZAR; the weights by sea are the Custom-house weights:

	—By Rail.— Bales.	Pounds.	By Sea. Pounds.	Total.	Value.
January.	228	97,040	125,857	222,897	$5,680
February	415	171,881	26,398	198,279	31,824
March...	830	379,473	32,140	411,613	95,670
April....	4,532	2,389,168	128,476	1,517,644	604,224
May.....	8,267	4,450,297	801,591	5,251,988	1,575,596
June.....	6,220	3,359,969	265,063	3,625,032	1,208,344
1871.....	20,492	10,847,928	1,379,525	12,227,453	$3,551,350
1870.....	12,895	4,537,560	5,612,770	10,160,330	1,783,650

The result is a sale of about 2,100,000 lbs. more than last year, at $1,767,699 increase in value. In addition to the above, 336,881 lbs. were sent East, direct from the interior. The country factories bought 300,000 lbs., and the city factories 1,500,000 lbs. The Oregon crop is given by the *Era* in Portland at 1,500,000 lbs. There have arrived from Australia seven sheep, producing a long and fine Wool much admired.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the Petroleum trade:

"The export of Petroleum from the United States in 1870 amounted to 141,208,155 gallons, against 99,281,000 gallons in 1868, showing an increase of 41,927,155 gallons, or 42.2 ₽ cent., in two years. In 1860 the export amounted to 1,500,000 gallons. The first sale for export was noticed in May, 1861, when 10,000 gallons were sent out to foreign ports. During the same year Antwerp took 5,671 gallons, and increased the amount to over 800,000 gallons in 1862. In 1861 Great Britain took 579,000 gallons, and in 1862 there were 3,238,000 gallons sent to that country. In reference to the product of Petroleum at the present time, it is stated that in December, 1867, the average daily yield of the oil districts of Pennsylvania was 10,400 gallons, which, in December, 1870, had increased to 15,214 gallons. The home consumption of Petroleum is estimated as equal to one-half the quantity exported, or 70,604,077 gallons a year, so that the total annual consumption of Petroleum in 1870 amounted to 211,812,232 gallons. Estimating the price of Petroleum at twenty cents a gallon, the value of the yield for 1870 amounted to the handsome sum of $42,362,446. This return is certainly wonderful, and particularly when it is recollected that Petroleum was almost unknown to commerce twelve years ago."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1871.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY offer peculiar inducements to judicious investors.

1. The Road is under experienced, conservative and honorable management. The Company is one of the strongest and most reliable and trustworthy corporations in the country, with a well-established credit and possessing property and franchises of great value.

2. There is ample security for the entire mortgage, already existing in completed Road, Equipments and work done.

3. The regular and prompt payment of interest and the security of the principal are beyond question.

4. It is an old and successful Road, with 227 miles now in profitable operation, and 100 miles additional nearly completed, extending itself in response to the demands of commerce, AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE OHIO, and for the accommodation of the immense mineral resources along its line.

5. The traffic necessary to render its extension profitable does not depend on a slow future development, *but an enormous and profitable trade is already waiting for and inviting it.*

6. The Loan is sufficient in amount to become widely known, popular and marketable, while it will be but a slight tax upon the great earning capabilities of the Road.

The exchange of Five-Twenties for these Bonds may be made with entire safety, and will now yield a profit of over 20 per cent.

Price until further notice, 92 and accrued interest from May 1. The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500, $100.

Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,

NO. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

BANKING HOUSE OF

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OUR BUSINESS IS THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS can be opened with us in either Currency or Coin, subject to check without notice. Five per cent. interest will be allowed on all daily balances. Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-house, as if drawn upon any City bank.

We issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world; also, Commercial Credits. We make telegraphic transfers of money to any desired point, and transact every description of foreign banking business.

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE IN SUMS FROM £1 UPWARD ON

The Imperial Bank, and Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London.

The Provincial Bank of Ireland, the National Bank of Scotland, and all their branches.

We issue CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest, and available at all money centres.

Orders executed for Government and other investment securities; also Gold and Exchange.

Advances made on approved collaterals and against Merchandise consigned to our care.

We make collections of Notes, Drafts, Coupons and Dividends with promptness on all points, and are fully prepared to offer Banking facilities upon either currency or gold basis.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS for sale at ninety-two and one-half and accrued interest, by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ PHILA. & READING R. R. CO.

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS,

United Co.'s of N. J. (Camden & Amboy and New-Jersey Transportation Co.) Seven per cent. Bonds; Lehigh Valley Seven Per Cent. Bonds; Louisville and Nashville Seven Per Cent Mortgage Bonds. For sale by

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Ex.-Place.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 11, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks...........	24	Butter, pks..........	164
Brandy (Cala.,) gals.	3,911	Cheese, pks.........	7,322
Copper, bbls.........	222	Tallow, pks.........	183
Cotton, bales........	145	Grease, pks.........	115
Eggs, bbls...........	1,097	Pork, pks...........	521
Flour, bbls..........	8,979	Cut-meats, pks......	146
Wheat, bushels......	94,508	Lard, pks...........	55
Corn, bushels.......	163,502	Stearine, pks........	164
Oats, bushels.......	44,068	Oil-lard, bbls.......	178
Malt, bushels.......	2,300	Pea-nuts, sacks......	1,500
Corn-meal, bags.....	300	Starch, boxes.......	2,450
Beans (Cala.,) bags..	923	Skins, bales........	226
Hemp, bales.........	26	Tow, bales..........	63
Hops, bales.........	134	Tea, pks............	15
Hides, No...........	2,653	Tobacco, hhds.......	1,096
Hides, bdls.........	937	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	361
Horns, No..........	15,300	Yetle, bales.........	147
Leather, sides......	16,490	Whisky, bbls........	414
Lead, tons..........	305	Wool, bales.........	1,994
Spirits Turp., bbls..	80	Wine (Cala.,) bbls...	71,000
Resin, bbls.........	130		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Sancho Panza*, for Liverpool—850 hhds. Molasses.

By the bark *Helen*, for Queenstown and orders—25,038 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Divico*, for Cork and orders—27,211 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Sharpsburg*, for Havre—408 hhds. Tallow, 700 tcs. Lard, 40 hhds. Tobacco, 60 bbls. Potashes, 135 logs Rosewood, 114 casks Whale-Oil, 150 bbls. Fish Oil, 11 casks Claret, 300 cases Lobsters, 6,039 Staves.

By the bark *Sarah Sloan*, for Dunkirk—20,448 bushels Grain, 3,600 Staves.

By the steamer *Cimbria*, for Hamburg—1,250 bbls. Resin, 470 bales Tobacco, 570 Dry Hides, 408 boxes Bacon, 500 boxes Cheese, 13 cases Cigars, 57 boxes Clocks, 25 bbls. Maizena, 156 boxes Spermaceti, 45 bbls. Dried Apples, 150 pks. Butter, 122 tcs. Lard, 184 bales Sarsaparilla, 2,000 boxes Extract, 10,000 lbs. Whalebone, 99 bbls. Oil, 2 Pianos, 13 cases Tobacco.

By the bark *Texas*, for Bremen—3,980 bbls. Petroleum.

By the ship *Ladoga*, for St. Petersburg—5,270 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Columbia*, for Genoa—785 hhds. Tobacco, 4 cases Tobacco.

ASHES—Continue in slack request, including Pots at $6 75@$7 25, and Pearls at $9@$9 75 ₽ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quoted firm, but has been without activity. The offerings of desirable lots of all kinds have been on a limited scale. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13¾c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10c., gold, ₽ lb.

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

	Bags.
At Galveston.....................	2,500
At New-Orleans...................	11,000
At Mobile.......................	4,343
At Savannah.....................	1,000
At Baltimore....................	63,812
At New-York.....................	103,735
Grand total....................	186,390

COTTON—Has been in limited demand for early delivery, since our last, at a reduction of ⅛c.@¼c. ₽ lb, with sales reported of 498 bales, including 40 bales to shippers, 344 bales to spinners, and 114 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, there has been a moderate movement at a reduction of ⅛c. ₽ lb, with sales reported of 12,500 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for July, 100 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20⅜c.; August, 400 bales at 20⅛c., 1,400 bales at 20 9-16c., 300 bales at 20⅛c.; September, 400 bales at 20⅛c., 400 bales at 20 3-16c., 200 bales at 20⅛c.; October, 200 bales at 19 9-16c.; October and November, 100 bales each, at 19⅛c., 100 bales each, at 19⅛c.; October, November and December, 100 bales each, at 19 1-16c.; November, 100 bales at 19⅛c.; December, 200 bales at 19c.; January, 200 bales at 19c. And today, for July, 100 bales at 20⅛c.; 100 bales at 20 1-16c.; 1,000 bales at 20c.; August, 1,400 bales at 20⅛c.; 900 bales at 20⅛c.; 1,100 bales at 20⅛c.; 200 bales at 20 5-16c.; 100 bales at 20 3-16c.; 400 bales at 20⅛c.; September, 100 bales at 20 5-16c.; 100 bales at 20⅛c.; 400 bales at 20 3-16c.; 100 bales at 20 1-16c.; 200 bales at 20c.; 100 bales at 19 13-16c.; 200 bales at 19⅛c.; October, 100 bales at 19⅛c.; October, November and December, 100 bales each, at 19⅛c., together; November, 200 bales at 19⅛c.; 100 bales at 19⅛c.; December, 200 bales at 19c.; January, 100 bales at 19⅛c.; 100 bales at 19c. Exchange, ⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales September for 100 bales August. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: July, 20.44c.; August, 20.57c.; September, 20.42c.; October, 19.71c.; November, 19.21c. The receipts at this port today were 145 bales, including 28 bales from Brazos and 117 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary..............	15⅝	15¾	15⅞	16
Good Ordinary.........	18	18⅛	18¼	18⅜
Low Middling.........	20	20⅛	20⅜	20⅝
Middling	21	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝
Good Middling........	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅝

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week........................	2,970
Receipts last week................................	8,741
Receipts since the preceding week..................	8,317
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870........................	1,050,134
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870..................	789,243
Receipts preceding year............................	658,420
Exports since our last.............................	....
Exports since Sept. 1..............................	606,820
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870...........	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869..	323,307
Estimated stock here...............................	60,000

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today and thus far this week, with comparisons:

	Tuesday. Bales.	Thus far this week without today. Bales.	Thus far last week inc'ng today. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total this week last year. Bales.
Galveston......	446	1,328	1,093	3,455	1,042
New-Orleans...	1,272	1,828	4,140	6,407	2,145
Mobile.........	2	510	463	967	436
Savannah.......	120	635	358	1,038	2,564
Charleston....	ea.200	281	550	1,372	1,226
Wilmington....	40	56	90	250	85
Norfolk........	135	407	486	1,581	485
Baltimore......	73	231	276	545	163
New-York......	145	682	538	851	974
Boston.........	..	52	13	13	345
Various........	..	..	..	72	..
Total........	2,433	6,004	8,007	16,551	9,465
This day last week.........July 4.		....	vs.72	16,551	....
This day last year..........	870	....	....	....	9,465
Total since Sept. 1, 1870....					3,897,267
Same time last year.........					2,840,150

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been very dull for State and Western Flour since our last, and prices have favored buyers decidedly. The offerings have been quite liberal, particularly of the low and medium grades, and holders have shown more eagerness to place stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,700 bbls., in lots, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 35; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 80@$6 10, chiefly at $6; very good to fancy at $6 10@$6 60; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 60@$6; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 65@$6 10 ₽ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₽ bbl....................................	$3 90@$4 80
Sour Flour...	4 85@ 5 55
Superfine State and Western..........................	4 75@ 5 35
Extra State..	5 80@ 6 60
Extra City, shipping brands..........................	5 80@ 6 60
Extra Genesee..	6 65@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands..	5 65@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands........	6 15@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands............	5 60@ 6 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands ..	6 05@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy..........	6 25@ 9 75

Southern Flour continues quiet at yielding prices; sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls. at $5 15@$6 55 for poor to good, and $6 55@$10 25 for good to very choice Extra, ₽ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand at from $4 10@$5 65 for inferior to choice ₽ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn-meal has been inactive at $3 40@$3 75 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra.............	$5 15@$6 55
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra...........	6 55@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice.............	4 10@ 5 70
Corn-meal, poor to choice.....................	3 40@ 4 15
Corn-meal, puncheon.........................	19 50@20 00

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been decidedly more active, but prices have been quoted lower and irregular, though closing with a fair show of steadiness on the basis of the reduced figures. The bulk of the business has been in No. 2 Spring, for export, at from $1 43@$1 45 for fair ordinary to strictly prime, chiefly at $1 43@$1 44, with poorer grades quoted at from $1 31@$1 42 ₽ bushel. Straight samples of No. 1 Spring were in moderate request on the basis of $1 46@$1 47, chiefly at $1 47 for prime. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been quiet and less firm as to price, ranging from $1 45@$1 52, chiefly at $1 48@$1 50 ₽ bushel. Amber State Wheat has been in demand, and a boat load of prime has been taken for export at $1 53 ₽ bushel. White Wheat has been dull and unsettled. New Amber Southern Wheat was offered sparingly, and was inactive; small lots of New Amber Maryland were sold at $1 55 for prime ₽ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 243,000 bushels, including White Western, in lots, at $1 45@$1 60, chiefly at $1 53@$1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 45@$1 52, chiefly at $1 48@$1 50; No. 1 Spring at $1 46@$1 47, afloat; No. 2 Spring, $1 43@$1 45, afloat; Soft do., $1 31@$1 42; White Genesee, $1 55@$1 65; Red and Amber State, $1 48@$1 53; New White Southern (nominally) at $1 65@$1 68; New Amber do. at $1 50@$1 55, ₽ bushel. Corn has been in fair supply and less urgent request at rather easier, though not materially altered prices. The demand has been mainly for dry samples of Mixed Western at 72¼c.@73¼c., with most of the sales reported at 72¾c.@73c., closing at 73c. for Prime, ₽ bushel. Yellow Western Corn has been in demand at 73¾c.@75c., as extremes. White has been dull and somewhat nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 161,000 bushels, at 68c.@73¾c. for inferior to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 72¼c.@72c. for dry samples of Canal afloat; and 69¼c.@72c. for steamer grades; 73¼c.@75c. for Yellow Western and Southern; 78c.@82c. for White Western; and 85c. for White Southern. Rye continues in limited request at from 90c.@$1 for ordinary to prime new Western, and $1 05@$1 12 for new State. Barley-malt continues in light demand at from 90c.@$1 35 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 30 for ordinary to fancy State; $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City. Oats have been fairly active and rather stronger in price. The trade demand has been good, chiefly at 65c.@65¾c. for Mixed Western, and 68c.@70c. for White, ₽ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,000 bushels at 64½c.@70c., as the extremes, for ordinary to choice New Mixed and White Western and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 65c.@65¾c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 65¼c.@67½c. for State; 68c.@70c. for White Western and Ohio, ₽ bushel. The export clearances hence since our last, have been 27,211 bushels Wheat, and 25,038 bushels Corn for Cork and orders, and 20,448 bushels Grain, for Dunkirk. And from Philadelphia, 49,945 bushels Corn, for Bristol, England; and 34,056 bushels Corn, for Belfast, Ireland.

The following boats passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., July 9, 1871:

Corn—Milton E. Merrick, C. H. Smith, Elon St. John, Dean Richmond, H. B. Lord, John McKenzie, John Kratz, A. H. Burch, Live Oak, L. R. Cole, Keokuk, H. W. Sabey, A. W. Bailey, Horatio Seymour, A. M. Gray, Rodney Kenrick, David Ellis, Buffalo; E. H. Shepherd, Walter Scott, Ira Betts, Oswego.

Lumber—Frank Bruce, Tonawanda; Right of Way, Chas. Bowley, H. P. Ellis, Capt. Trowbridge, Harvey Wandell, Dallas H. Jones, John Fitzgerald, Oswego; C. Hermann, Carrie Worden, W. D. Hoff, Nellie Wooden, Our Flag, Buffalo; Monitor, Corning.

Staves—L. Simens, Buffalo.

Coal—Rufus Gates, George J. Whitney, General Herkimer, Buffalo; Kittie Davis, Geneva; Lettie Rhines, Montezuma.

Wheat—Wm. Clark, Richard Pearl, James Braley, Alanson Post, D. A. Brown, W. H. Cheney, Chas. Shorer, Belle, S. D. Strater, Buffalo; E. F. Price, S. M. Allen, Oswego.

Ashes—Emma Tracy, Mary A. Graves, Tonawanda.

Oil—Celia N. Noble, Buffalo.

The following boats passed Fultonville, during twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., July 10, 1871:

Ashes—J. H. Dygert, Oswego.

Coal—Wanderer, Mark Everson, Capt. P. Hammond, Geneva; Mohawk Valley, Buffalo; Grey Eagle, William, Watkins.

Lumber—Ira Parker, E. R. Orenan, Pathfinder, J. P. Jordan, Kittie Youmans, Oswego; Russell Smith, Nelson Young, Charlie Schuyler, Andy Johnson, Buffalo; Jas. Hyland, Boonville; E. Hensler, Jr., Tonawanda; M. J. Tremain, Rome.

Wheat—L. Rankin, Jr., E. H. Hollister, Jennie Griffin, Z. B. Gardinier, S. L. Vosburgh, W. H. Hoyt, Buffalo; J. W. Van Alstine, L. B. Robe.

Corn—H. M. Baker, Oswego; W. T. Warner, J. H. Harrison, Yorktown, M. J. Philips, Frank Short, L. D. Cummings, C. Hinsdale, Buffalo.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in quite moderate request at $1 05 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 45 for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw has been selling slowly at from 65c.@$1 65 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request and steady in price at from 7c.@13c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@4c. for older growth, ₽ lb. Receipts, 134 bales; exports, — bales.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in active demand, and sales have been reported of 1,000,000 lbs., partly for forward delivery, at 21¾c.@22c.; and 100,000 lbs., fancy make, at 22½c. ₽ lb. Market strong. Iron has been in good request, and firm; sales, 200 tons Glengarnock Pig at $31 50@$32; 200 tons Eglinton, to arrive, at $31; 3,000 tons new English Rails on private terms; 200 tons old double-headed Rails at $39 50, gold. Nothing new in Lead. Of Spelter, 25 tons were placed at 5¾c., gold, ₽ lb. Tin has been unusually brisk, and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 8,000 slabs Straits at 34½c.@34¾c., closing with holders asking 35c.@35¼c.; 15 tons English at 34½c.@34¾c.; 300 slabs Banca at 39½c.@39¾c., now held at 40c., gold; 6,500 boxes Charcoal Plates at $8 25@$8 75; 1,060 boxes Coke do. at $7 87½@$8; and 1,500 boxes Charcoal Terne at $8 25@$8 50, gold, ₽ box.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request at, however, irregular prices; 455 hhds. and 50 trcs. Trinidad (49 test) were sold at 36c. ₽ gallon. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 38c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c., ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very firm, but less active, on the basis of $3 12½@$3 25 for Strained; sales, 200 bbls. low No. 2 at $3 12½, and 330 bbls. Pale at $5@$6 25 ₽ 280 lbs.; receipts, 150 bbls.; exports, 1,250 bbls. Tar has been quiet at old prices; 20 bbls. Washington were sold at $3 37½ ₽ bbl. Spirits Turpentine has been in demand at 49c., but has been held at 49½c.@50c. ₽ gallon, thus restricting business; sales, 50 bbls., to arrive, at 48c. ₽ gallon. The receipts were 50 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 49c.@49½c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 95@$8 ₽ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 25@$3 75; Pitch, $2 75 ₽ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull since our last, but values show no change of moment.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 10.—*Sperm*—Has continued in good demand, with sales of 780 bbls. for manufacture, and 1,030 do. for export, on private terms. *Whale*—Is very quiet, and we have no transactions to report. *Whalebone*—Sales in New-York of 19,000 lbs. Arctic, at 73c., and 1,800 do., do. at 75c. ₽ lb., gold.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending July 10, 1871.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
New-Bedford.			
Bark Camilla............	1,200	....	....
Bark Camilla on freight...	312	....	....
Bark Grayhound..........	500	....	....
Bk. Grayhound on freight.	134	256	....
Bark Ohio...............	350	270	1,200
Bark Ohio on freight......	65	108	....
New-York.			
Steamer Ocean Queen.....	....	71	....
Total..................	2,561	705	1,200
Previously..............	15,884	56,938	576,032
From Jan. 1 to date......	18,445	57,643	577,232
Same time last year......	34,705	58,039	540,148
Exports for the week ending July 10, 1871........	216	2,096	11,730
Previously..............	10,663	9,993	243,803
From Jan 1 to date.......	10,879	12,089	255,533
Same time last year......	11,264	4,618	247,038

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—The general market has been quite dull since our last, and, with some increase in the offerings of Oil, prices have been quoted a shade easier....Crude, in bulk, has been in quite limited request at 16c. for early delivery, with sales reported of 650 bbls., in lots, at this rate....Shipping Crude has been in slack request at 19c.@19½c. here, and 18¾c.@19c. at Philadelphia, ₽ gallon....The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia today were 795 bbls....From the Creek the advices have been of less activity on the basis of $4 95@$5 for Lower, and $4 75@$4 80 for Upper Road deliveries, various options.... Refined Oil has been very quiet in the local market, on the basis of 26¼c. for Standard White, ₽ gallon. At Philadelphia sales were reported of 2,000 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, at 25¼c.@25¾c., closing at about 25¾c.; also, 3,000 bbls. do., August, September and October delivery, at 26c. ₽ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 2,300 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 3,980 bbls. Refined for Bremen and 5,250 bbls. for St. Petersburg; 106,042 gallons Refined for Stettin and 7,000 cases do. for Alexandria, Egypt. Refined Oil, in cases, has been inactive at 28c.@28¼c. ₽ gallon. Naptha has been in less demand at 9¾c., in shipping order, and 14c.@14½c. in cases. The Pittsburg *Commercial* gives the following statistics of the receipts of Crude Oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of Refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & R. Bbls.	Exports per Penn. R. R. Bbls.	Exports per A. V. R. R. Bbls.
Monday, July 3..........	4,897	456	1,094
Tuesday, July 4.........	2,933	547	6,646
Wednesday, July 5......	4,108	211	2,400
Thursday, July 6........	....	....	....
Friday, July 7...........	4,278	206	3,757
Saturday, July 8.........	3,562	1,054	2,740
Total for week.......	19,778	2,474	16,637
Since Jan. 1............	508,663	47,922	233,829
To July 8, 1871.........	528,441	50,396	250,466
Same time 1870..........	564,306	82,087	241,791
Same time 1869..........	422,395	54,599	177,552
Same time 1868..........	614,276	75,073	217,766

The following are the Crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week. Bbls.	This week. Bbls.
Crude received..................	29,349	19,778

The following are the Crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

	Bbls.
From January 1 to July 8, 1871..............	528,441
Same time 1870.............................	564,306
Same time 1869.............................	422,395
Same time 1868.............................	614,276
Same time 1867.............................	639,319
Same time 1866.............................	650,017
Same time 1865.............................	180,060

The following are the exports of Refined Oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Alleghany Valley Railroads:

	Last Week. Bbls.	This week. Bbls.
Pennsylvania Railroad............	2,875	2,474
Alleghany Valley Railroad......	17,429	16,637
Total...........................	20,304	19,111

Exports of Refined Oil East for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Alleghany Valley Railroads from Jan. 1 to July 8:

	1869. Bbls.	1870. Bbls.	1871. Bbls.
Pennsylvania Railroad.......	54,599	82,087	50,396
Alleghany Valley Railroad...	177,552	241,791	250,466
Total......................	232,151	323,878	300,862

The following are the sales of Crude and Refined Oils for the past two weeks;

	Last week. Bbls.	This week. Bbls.
Crude...........................	21,500	5,000
Refined.........................	2,000	15,500
Total...........................	23,500	20,500

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more confident demand at firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 550 bbls., in lots, at $15 12½@$15 25 for new Western Mess; $12@$13 for new Prime to extra Prime; $12 75@$13 50, chiefly at $13, for Prime Mess, and about $17 50 for Clear, ₽ bbl. For forward delivery there was a more active inquiry noted for new Western, on the basis of $15 25, seller August, and $15 50, seller September; sales, 2,750 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in demand, and quoted firm at from 6¾c.@7¼c. ₽ lb. Cut-meats continue quiet at 12¾c.@13¾c. for Hams; 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders; 14c.@16c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured; 7c.@7¾c. for Dry-salted Bellies; 8c.@8¼c. for Clear do., ₽ lb.; sales equal to 180 pks. Bacon continues in light demand at 7½c.@7¾c. for old Long Clear; 8c. for old Short Rib; 8¼c.@8⅜c. for Short Clear; 8½c.@8⅞c. for Fancy Cuts; sales, 140 pks. Lard has been in moderate request, and held with firmness, on a lighter offering. Sales have been reported of 600 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9¾c.@10⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10¼c.@10⅝c. for Western Steam; 10¼c.@10⅞c. for new do., and 10c. for City. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 500 tcs. new Western Steam, including seller July, on private terms; seller August at about 11c. ₽ lb. Beef has been in very moderate demand within our former range; sales have been reported of 100 bbls., in lots, at $8@$12 50 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$16 50 for Extra, ₽ bbl. Tierce Beef has been inactive at from $19@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$25 for India Mess, ₽ tierce. Beef Hams have been in request at from $18@$26 for the range of qualities, ₽ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Butter has been rather dull at former rates; State, fair to prime, quoted at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@23c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@27c., and inferior to fair at 13c.@18c., ₽ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,611 pks. Cheese continues dull at from 9c.@12c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@12c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@11½c. for Western; the day's receipts were 7,322 boxes.

SUGARS—The market for Raw has been less active, but prices have not varied essentially. There has been less call for refining stock, the recent free purchases having supplied the urgent wants of consumers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,729 hhds. at 9¼c.@9¾c. for common refining Cuba, 9¼c. for Martinique, 9¾c. for strictly good refining Cuba, 10¼c.@11¼c. for grocery Cuba and Porto Rico, and 11¼c.@12½c. for Demerara; also, 250 boxes Havana, on private terms. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba, 9⅛c.@9¾c. fair to choice Grocery grades, 10c.@10½c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 9c.@9¾c., and Grocery from 10c.@10½c.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good request at 11c.@13¼c. as the extremes.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in good demand at full rates; 900 hhds. were sold at 6¾c.@11c. ₽ lb. There has been a limited inquiry for other kinds at former figures; sales, 100 cases old seed Leaf, sundry growths, at 35c.@55c., and 200 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 10, ₽ lb. We quote new crop Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs..........................	5¾c.@ 6¼c.	6¾c.@ 7¼c.
Common to Medium Leaf.	7c.@ 7¾c.	7¾c.@ 8¼c.
Good do....................	7¾c.@ 8¾c.	8¾c.@ 9¾c.
Fine do.....................	9c.@ 9¾c.	9¾c.@10¾c.
Selections..................	9¾c.@10½c.	11c. @12½c.

And Seed Leaf as follows:

	Old Crop.		New Crop.
Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers......	15c.	@18c.	12½c.@13c.
Binders and Seconds......	25c.	@32c.	15c. @23c.
Wrappery lots............	40c.	@45c.	25c. @35c.
Fine Wrappers............	50c.	@65c.	40c. @50c.
New-York State Fillers.....	12c.	@15c.	13½c.@15c.
Average lots...............	25c.	@30c.	22½c.@32½c.
Wrappers..................	20c.	@40c.	25c. @50c.
Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers................	12c.	@15c.	13½c.@15c.
Average lots...............	22½c.	@25c.	16c. @27½c.
Wrappers..................	22c.	@40c.	25c. @45c.

We quote Spanish as follows:—*Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c., currency; good, 87½c.@95c., currency; fine, 97½c.@$1 02½, currency. *Yara*—I cut 97½c.@$1 05, currency; II cut, $1 15, currency; average lots, $1 02½, currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, common and medium, 14c.@17c., in bond; good and fine, 19c.@22c., in bond; bright work, common and medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; good and fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Continues in demand and steady, with sales reported of 250 bbls., mainly at 94½c., for iron-bound pks., ₽ gallon. Receipts 414 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market shows more animation in the line of berth Freights, chiefly in the way of Grain engagements, without much change as to rates. Some inquiry was noted for Tobacco and Naval Store room. There has not been much movement in Cotton, Provisions, or general cargo. The chartering business has been comparatively moderate, with less demand for Petroleum and rather more for Grain vessels. There was some call for vessels for the Naval Store and Tobacco Trades. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last include small lots of Cotton at ¼d. by steam, and ⅛d. by sail, ₽ lb.; small lots of Flour, by steam, at 1s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; 7,800 bushels Corn, by steam, at 7¼d. ₽ bushel of 56 lbs.; 15,500 bushels Wheat, by do., at 8d. ₽ bushel; 1,500 boxes Cheese, by do., at 35s. ₽ ton. For London, 90,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 6½d.@7d., chiefly at 7d. ₽ bushel. For Bristol, 15,500 bushels Wheat on private terms. For Southampton and orders, a bark of 450 tons register, with about 3,100 quarters Grain, at 6s., and, if direct, at 5s. 9d. ₽ quarter. For Glasgow, 12,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 8d. ₽ bushel. For Cork and orders, a British brig, of 289 tons register, with about 1,600 quarters Grain, and an American bark, of 290 tons register, with about 1,200 quarters do., at 6s. 3d., or 3d. ₽ quarter off, if direct. For a Continental port, between Havre and Hamburg, a North German bark, of 283 tons register, with about 2,500 bbls. Naval Stores from Wilmington, reported at 7s. 3d. for Spirits Turpentine, and 4s. for Resin. For a Continental port, an American ship, of 854 tons register, (now at Boston,) with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum, rumored at 4s. 6d. ₽ bbl. For Gibraltar, 100 bbls. Flour at 90c. ₽ bbl.; 10 boxes Tobacco and 200 boxes Florida Water on private terms. For Genoa, a bark, of 314 tons register, with about 10,000 cases Petroleum at 25c., gold, ₽ case. For Trieste, an Italian brig, of 256 tons register, with 300 hhds. Tobacco at 45s.; and a bark, with a full cargo of Petroleum, rumored, without reliable particulars. For the West Indies, a British brig, of 192 tons register, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, July 11.—RECEIPTS—Wheat, 107,000 bushels; Corn, 114,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 61,000 bushels; Corn, 130,000 bushels; Oats, 37,000 bushels; Rye, 9,500 bushels. Rail SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11¼c.; Corn, 10¼c., to New-York; asking ⅛c. advance at the close. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT neglected and nominal. CORN firmer and demand fair; sales 60,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 62c.; 8,000 bushels, to arrive, 62c, closing heavy and lower. OATS—Market bare and nominal. RYE quiet; sales, 1,800 bushels Western at 89c. BARLEY—Market bare. SEEDS neglected. PORK dull at $15. LARD dull at 10½c. HIGHWINES higher; sales, 50 bbls. at 93c. CATTLE—Large supply on hand; market very dull and ⅛c. ₽ lb. lower. Receipts, 6,302 head against 5,000 head same day last week. Sales today were to retailers and local butchers as follows: 194 Indiana Steers, ranging from 986@1,381 lbs., at $5@$5 65; 38 Illinois, averaging 1,080 lbs., at $5 00; 50 Ohio, ranging from 1,275@1,284 lbs., at $5 65@$5 75; 36 Michigan, averaging 1,186 lbs., $5 25; 20 Kentucky, averaging 1,400 lbs., at $5 50; and 27 Texas, averaging 935 lbs., at $4 75. SHEEP—Market not yet fairly opened, dull, and quoted ⅛c. lower; only one sale made, of 218 head Ohio, averaging 80 lbs., at $4 25. HOGS firm in price, and market active; sales at $4 75@$4 80 for good Shipping, light weights.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 11.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 75 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter, $1 45; 400 bushels do., $1 47; 380 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; 300 bushels do., $1 42. CORN firm but quiet; sales 800 bushels Low Mixed at 66c., and 400 bushels High Mixed at 67c. OATS—None in market. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL $1 50 for bolted; $1 40 for unbolted, ₽ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $28@$30 ₽ ton. HIGHWINES, 90½c. Canal FREIGHTS dull and lower on grain; Flour, 30c.; Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn, 6¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS—By lake, 1,500 bushels Rye, 600 bushels Peas, 138,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS—By Canal, 22,400 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 1,820,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—COTTON firm, 20c. FLOUR quiet; Superfine Winter, $4 40@$4 50; extra Winter, $4 75@$5; double extra Winter, $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT steady but slow; sales unimportant; No. 3 Red, $1 11@$1 12½; No. 2 Red Winter sold at $1 20, but held at $1 22½. CORN active and firm for Mixed White and White; other grades dull; Mixed, on track, 50½c.@51c.; White Mixed, 52c.@56c.; No. 2 Mixed, on elevator, 48c. OATS dull and drooping; 53¾c.@54c. on track; 59c.@60c. sacked. BARLEY quiet at 70c.@75c. for good to prime Winter. RYE lower at 65c.@68c. PORK quiet at $15 50@$15 75. Dry-salted MEATS—Clear Rib Sides, loose, at 8c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured higher at 16c. for choice. Live HOGS firm at $3 75@$4. CATTLE unchanged; $2 75@$5 50. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, and 4,500 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—COTTON dull and a shade lower; Middling at 20½c. FLOUR in fair demand and market firm; Family, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT—Demand good at full prices; New, $1 23@$1 25; Old at $1 25. CORN dull and drooping, 58c. RYE—Demand fair and market firm; New at 90c.@95c. OATS—Demand fair and market firm; Mixed, 52c.@55c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; no sales. PROVISIONS dull; holders anxious to sell, but little demand. PORK held at $15 25; sales at $15 12½. Bulk MEATS held at 7½c. for Shoulders; 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 9c. for Clear Sides; sales at a shade lower. LARD—Demand light; holders firm; 10¼c. asked; no sales. Sugar-cured HAMS 15c.@16c. CATTLE dull and drooping at $2@$5. HOGS steady, with moderate demand at $4 25@$4 50. TOBACCO—Demand good at full prices; Kentucky firmer; advanced 25c.@50c.; sales of the week, 985 hhds. WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at 91c.

CHICAGO, July 11.—FLOUR quiet; Extra Shipping, $5@$6 75. WHEAT quiet; declined ¼c.@½c.; No. 2 Spring closed at $1 19¾ cash, $1 15 seller August; in the afternoon quiet; $1 19¾ seller July. CORN opened active and firm, but closed quiet; No. 2 Mixed, 52¾c. cash; in the afternoon quiet, at 52¾c.@52½c. OATS steady; closed firm; No. 2 at 46c. RYE more active; declined 1c.; No. 2 at 67c. BARLEY nominal. HIGHWINES steady at 91c. Mess PORK quiet; closed at $14 75@$14 87½, cash; $14 87½@$15, seller August. Live HOGS active; advanced 15c., at $4@$4 75. CATTLE dull; fine at $5@$5 90. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 216,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Rye, and 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 89,000 bushels Wheat, 280,900 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Oats, and 4,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS steady; Corn to Buffalo, 5c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—COTTON—The feeling is quieter; Middling Uplands, 21c.; Middling Orleans, 21½c. COFFEE firmer; stock scarce; Rio, 13¼c.@14¾c.; Laguayra, 14¾c.@14½c.; Java, 19c. SUGAR firm. MOLASSES nominal. PROVISIONS steady. Mess PORK, $15. HAMS, in pickle, 12½c.@13c. Beef HAMS—stock scarce, at 28c.@28½c. CHEESE, 9c.@11½c. FLOUR steady for Family Extra; medium and low grades cannot be sold except at concessions from the present rates; Superfine, $5@$5 62½; Extra, $5 44@$5 75. WHEAT firmer; New Red Canada, $1 40@$1 45; Old Red Ohio and other Western, $1 49@$1 55. RYE, $1 05@$1 07. CORN steady; Mixed Western, 72c.@73c.; Yellow Southern, 75c. OATS dull; White, 63c.@65. BARLEY and Barley MALT unchanged. PETROLEUM firmer and higher; Crude, 18½c.@19c.; Refined, 26c. for July deliveries. WHISKY—Stock scarce at 95c.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20¾c.; net receipts, 73 bales; gross, 125 bales; sales, 115 bales; stock, 1,044 bales. FLOUR—Old stock market favors buyers; new do. steady; Howard-street Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$7 50; City Mills Superfine, $4 50@$6 50; do. Extra, $6 25@$7 50; do. Family, $7 75@$10; Western Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT quiet but firm; Ohio and Indiana, $1 30@$1 45. CORN—Southern White quiet at 75c.@78c.; do. Yellow quiet at 74c.@75c.; Mixed Western firmer, at 73c. OATS dull; New Southern, 55c.@57c.; Old Western, 56c.@58c. PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY quiet and steady at 94½c.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—TOBACCO active; sales, 231 hhds.; Lugs, $5 75@$6 50; low to medium Leaf, $6 75@$12; fair to fine, $15@$26 50. COTTON quiet; Middling held at 20¾c.; stock scarce. FLOUR quiet and steady; Family, $6 50. WHEAT quiet and steady; New, $1 30; Old, $1 50. CORN in fair demand; shelled and sacked, 72c. OATS and RYE unchanged. PROVISIONS steady; fair consumptive demand. Mess PORK, $16. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 15¼c.; plain, 14½c. BACON—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. LARD, 10¼c.@11½c. WHISKY quiet but firm at 91c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 11.—COTTON—Demand good at full prices, 20½c.; receipts, 197 bales; shipments, 250 bales. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN—Demand fair and market firm, at 72½c. OATS scarce and firm, at 67c., in store. LARD dull and unchanged, at 10½c.@12c. PORK quiet and weak, at $16 50. BACON—Shoulders dull, at 7¾c.@7½c.; Sides firm, at 8¾c.@9¼c.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—FLOUR quiet [illegible] changed. WHEAT in fair demand, but at [illegible] No. 1 Red Winter, on spot, $1 32; 1,000 [illegible] $1 31; 5,000 bushels at $1 30, seller July. [illegible] and unchanged. OATS dull. PETROLEUM [illegible] very firm; Crude, $5 65@$5 70; Refined, 24c.@[illegible].

ALBANY, June 11.—WHEAT quiet and drooping; sales, 1 car Treadwell at $1 60. RYE nominal. CORN dull. BARLEY-MALT freely offered and market favors buyers. OATS more active; sales, 1 car No. 1 Western at 66c.; 3 cars No. 1 do. at 67c.; 2 cars No. 2 White Western at 68c.

NORFOLK, July 11.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 19¼c.@19½c.; net receipts, 135 bales; exports, coastwise, 167 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 1,528 bales.

GALVESTON, July 11.—COTTON quiet; good Ordinary, 16¾c.; net receipts, 446 bales; exports coastwise, 1,080 bales; sales 250 bales; stock, 24,924 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 11.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20¾c.@20⅞c.; net receipts, 1,272 bales; gross, 1,272 bales; sales, 2,400 bales; stock, 58,358 bales.

MOBILE, July 11.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 2 bales; exports, coastwise, 24 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 9,019 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 11.—COTTON—Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 40 bales; exports, coastwise, 44 bales; sales, 13 bales; stock, 930 bales.

BOSTON, July 11.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 21¼c.@21½c.; gross receipts, 2,210 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 5,500 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 11.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20¾c.; net receipts, 119 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,939 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 11.—COTTON—Middling held at 20c.; net receipts, 120 bales; stock, 5,775 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 11—1½ P. M.—United [illegible] Ten-forty bonds, 90⅞.

11¼ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for both [illegible] and the account. United States Five-twenty [illegible] 1862, 92⅛; 1865, old, 91⅛; 1867, 90⅛; Ten-forties, [illegible].

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for money [illegible] 93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 92⅛; 1865, old, 91⅛; 1867, 90⅛; Ten-forties, 90⅛.

FRANKFORT, July 11.—United States Five-twenty bonds, 96⅛@96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

Evening.—United States Five-twenty bonds closed at 96⅛@96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, July 11.—Rentes, 55f. 90c., and closed at 55f. 15c.

LIVERPOOL, July 11—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, [illegible]; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is firm; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.@9⅛d.; the sales of the day are still estimated at 15,000 bales, including [illegible] bales for export and speculation; the shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 10th inst. have been 30,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 30,000 quarters, including 12,500 quarters American. FLOUR, 24s. 9d. ₽ bbl. for Western Canal. CORN, [illegible] quarter. PROVISIONS—Lard, 43s. 9d. ₽ cwt.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.@9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.@9⅛d. The sales of the day have been 19,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for export and speculation. TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady. PROVISIONS—Cheese, 53s. ₽ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. PRODUCE—Petroleum, 12d. ₽ gallon.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
EFFIE, or THE PLUM TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Planet, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Lizzie Price.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
AN ANGEL and THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN. Leading characters by Messrs. Lewis, Davidge, Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE COLLEEN BAWN. Leading characters by Messrs. John Collins, C. Wheatleigh, and Miss Emma Howson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
SWISS BELL-RINGERS.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS.
No. 817 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE PAINTING, "THE PRODIGAL SON."

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
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Fifty copies, one year	50
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The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
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Notice
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The British ship *Madagascar*, from London for Quebec, came into collision with the steamer *Widgeon*, in a heavy fog, off the Eddystone Light recently, and both vessels sunk in a short time. The crews reached the land in safety. The English crew to compete in the four-oared boat race with the St. John crew, in August, will sail on Friday. The names are JAMES RENFORTH, (stroke,) JAMES PERCY, JOHN BRIGHI, and ROBERT CHAMBERS. The accounts of the British hop crop are unfavorable, and but a small yield is expected. The London ship-owner, Mr. LINDSEY, has received the Cross of the Legion of Honor....A Commission has been appointed by the French Assembly to examine into the course pursued by Count PALIKAO while at the head of the Government of National Defense, and the conduct of Count BENEDETTI, the French Minister at the Prussian Court, prior to the German War. A bill dissolving the National Guard throughout France is to be introduced.... Apprehensions are felt as to the retention of a quorum of Deputies in the Spanish Cortes more than a few days longer. Senor SAGASTA has assumed charge *ad interim* of the Ministry of Finance, in place of MORET, who has left the Cabinet....The Russian Minister, M. DE KISSELEFF, and the attachés of the Legation, have arrived at Rome from Florence.

GENERAL.

A party of negroes in ambush on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, in Robeson County, North Carolina, attacked a Sheriff's posse, who had in custody the wife of the negro leader and other negroes. A severe fight ensued. Three of the law officers were killed and three wounded, but the blacks were routed and pursued into a swamp, where they will probably be exterminated, as the country is aroused.

The Democrats in the New-Hampshire House of Representatives voted to unseat Mr. JOHN PINDER, the Republican member for the First Ward of Portsmouth.

In the case of Mrs. FAIR, in San Francisco, under sentence of death, an appeal has been filed in the Supreme Court, and a writ of *supersedeas* issued. The appeal will be heard in October.

Today will be the first day of the Saratoga July meeting. For the Travers Stakes, for three-year olds, ten colts will probably start. Six horses will run for the sweepstakes, and eight or ten two-year olds for the Flash Stakes.

The Indian agent at Fort Laramie states that he has just issued rations to the Red Cloud tribe of Sioux Indians on the north side of the North Platte River, and that they seemed to be satisfied; and that if no mistakes are made there will be permanent peace with them.

The Civil Service Commission, yesterday, heard Mr. E. B. ELIOTT in explanation of the system of examination now pursued in the Treasury Department. A recess was taken from yesterday to Oct. 17.

The Postmaster-General will readvertise routes awarded to accepted bidders who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Ex-Gov. CHAMBERLAIN has been unanimously elected President of Bowdoin College, yesterday, vice Rev. Dr. HARRIS, resigned.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Amherst College, yesterday, an unconditional donation of $50,000, by SAMUEL WILLISTON, was announced, and HENRY WARD BEECHER, in the name of the Trustees, returned Mr. WILLISTON the thanks of the corporation, in an autograph letter.

The programme for the grand regatta at Halifax, N. S., in August, is published. The great four-oared race for the championship of the world and a prize of $6,000 will take place on the second day.

A heavy rainstorm commenced in Washington, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, continuing into the night. Telegraphic communication was interrupted for several hours between Philadelphia and Baltimore by damage to the wires at Gunpowder River.

A Double Humiliation.

Mayor HALL and Superintendent KELSO have eaten their own words, and General Order No. 57 is revoked. Gov. HOFFMAN has, evidently, been "legally advised" in a different sense from the Superintendent, and the Orangemen are now promised that full protection which ought never to have been denied them. We don't know whether New-York has more reason to be ashamed of the original order or of its precipitate withdrawal. If the labored justification of the prohibition of the procession were anything but a lying pretense, the present action of the Mayor and his colleagues is no less criminal than it is ridiculous. If the procession should never have been interfered with, the order in question has not yet excited half the indignation it merits. Whatever disasters may result from today's celebration must be directly traced to Monday's General Order. If the Irish societies had been confronted by the resolute preparations of the City Government to punish and restrain disorder, there can be no doubt that the Orangemen would have gone on their way unmolested. But now, by first flattering their Catholic supporters and then deceiving them, our rulers have done everything they possibly could to produce that state of excitement and exasperation which can hardly fail to be productive of mischief. The blood that is shed today will be upon the heads of the cowardly and temporizing oligarchy which changed its purposes three times within twenty-four hours, and disgraced the City they have misgoverned, with a contemptible shuffle of resolutions which they can neither explain nor defend.

We have, below, made a series of comments upon the order signed by Superintendent KELSO. Though the instrument itself is already disowned by its authors, it forms a standing record against them which nothing can wipe out. From the events of today that order can never be severed, and we therefore retain criticism upon it written before its withdrawal. Meanwhile we invite attention to the public "eating of dirt" on the part of the *World* which may be expected to follow this latest manœuvre of the employers.

The Betrayal of Public Liberties.

No one can doubt that public feeling has been stirred to its depths by the disgraceful surrender of our City to the Irish mob. Even our contemporaries who are in the pay of the Ring, and who generally support their employers, for once revolt at their odious task. With a single infamous exception—that of the *World*—every journal in this City yesterday bitterly condemned the Mayor and his friends for handing over the public liberties into the hands of the Irish Catholics. It was an act without a parallel in the history of this country—an act so cowardly and base that every American must regard it with shame and disgust. The Tammany leaders absolutely forsook the City by preconcerted arrangement. Gov. HOFFMAN was among the first to run. TWEED packed up his biggest diamonds in a carpet bag, and took flight early on Monday. SWEENY and CONNOLLY went off to Long Branch. HALL, after writing the circular which he made poor KELSO sign, decamped with three hundred volumes of manuscript plays, novels, and philosophical essays, which he has written during the last twelvemonth, and intends to print at the City expense. These men have not even the pluck to face their own supporters. Their livers, as the Orientals say, turned to water. They forsook the City, and officially announced to the Irish Catholics that everything was left at their mercy.

Time is justifying all that we have ever said of the Tammany leaders, and is justifying it much faster than we anticipated. Already it has been proved by their own reports that these men have embezzled enormous sums from the public purse. Last Saturday we brought home one distinct case of *theft* to SWEENY, CONNOLLY and their colleagues. We have alleged over and over again that the Tammany leaders keep their places only by pandering to the lowest sections of the community, and that true Americans are in no way responsible for their existence—except by abstaining from putting forth their power to crush them. Our statements have been signally verified. TWEED and his friends have committed one of the greatest outrages on public liberty ever recorded. In the first place, they allowed so-called "Hibernian Societies" to publish notices in the papers to the effect that on the 11th members must assemble to "*receive arms and final instructions.*" It was known that the arms were to be used against the Orangemen on the 12th. The notices in question were signed, but no proceedings have been taken against the persons responsible for them. No attempt was made to warn the Irish Catholics that a riot on the 12th would be sternly suppressed. On the contrary, the Mayor and his fellow-authorities went down on their knees to the rioters. They implored the Irish to take the City, and be satisfied. The Protestants, they said, shall not be allowed to assemble in any thoroughfare. You are our masters, and when you issue your orders they shall be obeyed. We admit that this is a Roman Catholic City, and that anything which is disagreeable to Roman Catholics ought to be "quelched." Such is the idea of governing a great City which actuates the Tammany leaders.

The Romish Church has never sought to impose a greater tyranny upon any people than that which our Roman Catholic rulers have now imposed upon us. For the first time, the Irish mob has been officially informed that its word shall be law in this City. The people who make up that mob are not capable of drawing fine distinctions. They could not understand, even if they could read, the cumbrous reasoning of the Mayor in General Order No. 57. What they see broadly and distinctly before them, is that the City authorities are afraid of them, and they will not be slow to turn that knowledge to account. They will come to the inevitable conclusion that the City is at their mercy. Does anybody suppose that such an impression as this can be produced without working grave results? The Irish will very soon find another pretext for threatening a riot—or they will make a riot without taking the trouble to give us warning of it. Then we shall see a repetition of Monday's proceedings. The City authorities will basely betray the public liberties into the hands of the disorderly class. They will bring shame upon the American name by proclaiming that Irish Catholics rule in this City, and that Americans have no longer any rights or privileges. If the members of the Ring met with their deserts, they would be hounded out of the City for placing the public at the mercy of the men who tried to set up a reign of terror in 1863, who are and ever will be the enemies to all useful reforms, and who now boast that there is no authority in the country strong enough to resist them.

For a time, it may be, we shall still be permitted to celebrate the Fourth of July. We may even be allowed to keep Thanksgiving Day as a holiday. But we are on our good behaviour. If the Irish Catholics like to "put us down," the City authorities will run away and leave them to carry out their wishes. This is what the rule of TWEED, SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL means. How long will the people submit to this shocking degradation? How long will they allow the American name to be dishonored by a gang of men who are not only cheating the City out of millions a year, but who are the slaves of the most ignorant and depraved class on the Continent? That TWEED and SWEENY are swindlers their own hired advocate, the *World*, has often told the public. But it is an additional humiliation for the people to discover that their rulers are traitors and cowards as well as thieves. Will the public now allow these men to elect a President next year? It is impossible to believe that the spirit of the people has sunk so low. This week's work has at least done one thing—ruined the Democratic schemes for regaining possession of the national Government. The people will never consent to see the liberties of the whole country handed over to the tender mercies of the Irish Catholics.

One Journal Defends the Ring!

There was one daily paper published in this City yesterday, and one only, which had the audacity to defend the City authorities for the disgrace they have inflicted on the American name. If this statement were made in a crowded meeting, nine-tenths of the audience would at once name the paper that was capable of this disgraceful conduct. They would name the sheet which, a few years ago, started, under a man named MANTON MARBLE, as a "religious organ;" which then became Republican; which was then sold to FERNANDO WOOD and the Democrats; which bitterly opposed the war for the Union, and labored to injure the credit of the country at home and abroad; which sold out to the Young Democracy; which afterward sold out to the Tammany Ring; which was bribed to throw over the candidates of its own party in 1868; which has been false to every principle it ever professed, and to every man it ever pretended to support. In short, the audience would name the New-York *World*, the most corrupt and degraded journal of the present age.

The news of the cowardice of TWEED, HALL & Co. will be received all over the country with anger. The *World* alone rejoices in an incident which fills everybody else with shame. Its degrading apology for its masters we republish in another column. True Democrats will feel a fresh contempt for the journal which professes to represent them, but which in reality does more injury to their cause than all the arguments of their opponents. It might have been thought that no money the Ring could offer would induce any respectable journalist to justify a transaction which is as base as it is pusillanimous. In truth, the organs of the Ring all rebelled yesterday. The *World* alone performed the infamous service ordered of it. If principles had been at stake, it would have felt no compunction about discarding them. The task of denying the words it had used at some former time would have been more welcome to it than any other. But the question was one of money. A man who was poor a few years ago is being made rich by TWEED. He cannot and will not "break with" his benefactor. And thus a journal still read by some Democrats was dragged deeper and deeper into the mire by the unprincipled hand which guides it.

The *World* is, indeed, in the habit of saying that other papers do injustice to TWEED and his friends. The assailants of our City Government are foreigners. Yet it is only a year ago that MANTON MARBLE wrote thus of TWEED:

"We are plundered by him and such as him in all open and public, in all private and dishonest ways. He thrives on percentages of pilfering, grows rich on the distributed dividends of rascality. His extortions are as boundless in their sum as in their ingenuity; streets unopened profit him; streets opened put money in his purse. Paving an avenue with a poultice enriches him; taking off the poultice increases his wealth. His rapacity like the trunk of an elephant with equal skill twists fortune out of the Broadway widening and picks up dishonest pennies in the Bowery. And the system which shields, fosters and prolongs him and his rapacious tribe he refuses to reform altogether, or consents to reform in part only long enough to betray those who believed his word."

Was MANTON MARBLE a slanderer then, or is he a falsifier now? Or is he turncoat and libeler by turns? Now he tells us that any paper which attacks TWEED is "un-American"—for this man, who industriously supplied every enemy of the Union with arguments against his country during the critical years of the war, is suddenly consumed with patriotism. He wishes people to forget that, before he had been bribed, he was the first to assail TWEED and his colleagues with the coarsest abuse. Now he is prepared to defend even their most disgraceful acts. What can be the public opinion of a journal which finds cause for pride in the surrender of New-York to an Irish mob, and which is nothing but a channel for the opinions of renegades, Jeremy Diddlers, and superannuated ground-grinders?

Mr. Henry Field and His "Evangelist."

In a letter which we publish elsewhere, Rev. HENRY M. FIELD receives a direct expression of the public feeling concerning his elaborate apology for the Ring. He has a chance to see now—what he probably did not think of when he came out of Judge HILTON'S house at midnight, and "the stars were shining" on his sentimental musings—that the dishonesty and cowardice of his defense of Tammany has provoked a very bitter feeling toward him. He will realize that when he staked his own reputation on the good faith of the City Government, he compelled people to ask themselves whether his motives were corrupt, or whether his mind was weak. Entranced by the arguments of Judge HILTON, who was not long ago a relentless enemy of the Ring, Mr. FIELD set to work to impose upon the Presbyterian body. He saw, under a rose-colored cloud, the few insignificant facts on which the Judge dwelt. His readers, when he held these up for their admiration, saw beyond and above them the black, threatening mass of usurpation, corruption, cowardice and ignorance which control the dealings of the New-York City Government with our people. The result was inevitable. Men who knew Mr. FIELD as he was before the fatal apology appeared were astounded, not convinced. Men who did not know him passed the article by as another evidence of the restlessness with which Tammany seeks new instruments.

Probably the result has both perplexed and humiliated Mr. FIELD. He is puzzled that all the world does not realize the excessive delightfulness of our situation, as explained over Judge HILTON'S table, and he is ashamed of the picture which everybody is drawing of him from the sketch he has himself furnished. The day the *Evangelist* appeared last week, Mr. FIELD undoubtedly went to bed with a comfortable sense that he had done something to put him *en rapport* with the confidential manager of the great Mr. STEWART, and that he had vindicated his social standing and his appreciation of the value of Judge HILTON'S hospitality in a way to make everybody envy him. When he awoke next morning, it was to find his old friends denouncing him as a fool and the general public calling him by a still harder name.

It now appears, also, that Mr. FIELD has allowed his stupidity to be advertised over the length and breadth of the land. We are receiving notices from other States that people who in those distant parts, were not Presbyterians, not subscribers to the *Evangelist*, not in any way interested in that exemplary sheet, have received packages of the issue containing the puff of the TWEED, SWEENY, HALL and CONNOLLY monstrosity. The purpose, of course, was to spread the glory of the Ring. The effect has been to widen the circle within which Mr. FIELD'S own reputation is hopelessly ruined.

What do the Presbyterians think of the order issued by the Ring prohibiting a Protestant procession, while the Catholics are allowed to take the City as often as they please? Probably they would like to hear a defence from Mr. FIELD of his new friends on this subject also.

The Opening of the Boating Season.

Some years ago, one of the features of the celebration of the Fourth of July, in this City, was a series of boat races from the Battery around Bedloe's Island and back again, over a course of three miles. In those days, New-York boatmen took a prominent part in all large regattas held within a day's journey of this City, but of late we hear very little of them. Have they lost their cunning in pulling the well-known "Battery-stroke," or has yachting monopolized their attention?

There are, we know, some fine professional amateur oarsmen to be found along the banks of the Hudson. The WARD BROTHERS, of Cornwall, despite their defeat by the St. John men, are powerful and skillful pullers, either singly or together, and MCKIEL, of Cold Spring, is renowned as a sculler. There are many experienced oars in the various amateur clubs of the City, and of the principal towns along the Hudson from here to Albany, and if some of the principal rowing regattas could be arranged to come off in our harbor, boating would shortly receive as much attention here as yachting. As a crew of the Atalanta Club have this year gone to Lake Saltonstall and Springfield to row against Yale and Harvard oarsmen, it is highly probable that one or both of these college crews may next season be willing to display their skill in our waters. The victory of the veteran Atalantas over the Yale Sophomores the other day, seems to have been anticipated by those who were acquainted with the merits of the crews, but the result of the race between the Atalanta and Harvard men, which is to take place next Tuesday, is by no means so certain. The Harvard crew will contain two or three members of the crew which raced with Oxford, so that if our New-York boys can beat them, they will be fairly entitled to the amateur championship. Other important races are to take place at Springfield next week, when the boating season for this year will be fairly opened. The course is three miles in length, and is a straight-away one, with a single curve, extending for two miles and three-quarters almost in a bee line. The boats will be followed by steamers, as in the case of Thames regattas, and the races are to be rowed under rules compiled from those governing the Oxford, Cambridge and London rowing clubs.

The programme thus far announced is: Tuesday, July 18, race between the Harvard University and Atalanta crews; Thursday, the Springfield Club regatta, for six-oared, four-oared and single wherries; Friday, College races between the Harvard and Brown Freshmen and the University crews of Harvard, Brown, Williams, and, possibly, Amherst, and the Troy Polytechnic Institute. The prizes offered are silver cups and colors in the collegiate, and purses of money in the other races, for which it is expected that most of the notable crews and oarsmen of the country will enter. The boating season for 1871 will, therefore, have a brilliant opening, and promises to be marked by many notable events. We trust that the Hudson Regatta Association, which comprises delegates from all the principal clubs on that river, will, either this year or next, be able to assemble, somewhere near this City, as notable a collection of amateur and professional crews as will next week gather at Springfield. Rowing is each year becoming more and more popular, and only needs to be more fully brought before the public to receive the attention so healthful and exciting a sport deserves.

A Day of Humiliation.

Every American citizen, every adopted citizen, nay, every *man* of American ideas and sympathies, whatever may be his nationality or creed, cannot but feel the deep humiliation and disgrace under which our City rests today, through the action of the corrupt and unprincipled demagogues, who now, unhappily, constitute its rulers. We have been engaged for months past in pointing out the worthlessness and wickedness of these men; we have unveiled their secret schemes of plunder, and exposed their robberies of the City Treasury; but in all we have said or thought of them, we have ever been willing to admit that they were possessed of a certain amount of shrewdness, political tact, ability and courage. But it now appears that we have awarded them too much credit even for these negative virtues. Their shrewdness is but the lowest sort of cunning; their political tact is the sheerest folly and stupidity; their ability is utter incompetency, and their courage is the boldness of the sneak-thief, rather than that of the highway robber. The swelling tide of popular indignation has overtaken the Tammany Ring sooner than we expected. Through their own craven imbecility and truckling subserviency to the lowest class of their followers, they have brought down upon their heads the contempt of decent men of all parties, and their days are numbered. Even men who are ready to applaud bold and successful rascality have no patience with blundering imbecility; and hence it was that throughout the length and breadth of the City there could be heard yesterday but one voice among respectable people of all nationalities, and that was indignant condemnation of the City authorities for the disgrace they have brought upon New-York by the order prohibiting the Orangemen from holding their anniversary. How Superintendent KELSO, with his well-known views and utterances as to what constitutes the duty of the Police in this matter, could consent to so abase himself as to sign his name to such an order is a mystery to his friends, and will one day be a marvel to himself. He should at least have insisted that the order he was required to sign should not state as a fact of history what he knew to be false; that it should not represent as aggressors and law-breakers a body of men who simply wished to be protected in the enjoyment of privileges which are freely accorded to other classes of citizens, and which are used (and abused) by none more frequently than by the very class that now stands forward to deny them. If Mayor HALL chose to insert a pettifogging argument in a Police order, and to base it on such false statements as the following, he should have put his own name to it and not called on the Superintendent to father his lies:

"Last year, upon the same calendar day, an unexpected public celebration of the foreign event just named was accompanied in the streets with inexcusable and deplorable affrays, by which four citizens lost their lives, despite the interference of the Police. This violence was apparently unpremeditated, and resulted from what may be termed spontaneous excitement."

It would be scarcely possible to condense in the same space, a greater number of falsehoods than are contained in this extract. The turn-out of the Orangemen last year was not "unexpected," it was not "accompanied in the streets with inexcusable and deplorable affrays, by which four citizens lost their lives, despite the interference of the Police;" the violence was not "apparently unpremeditated," and it did not result from "spontaneous excitement." The truth about that affray, as the Mayor well knows, is that it was a *premeditated*, unprovoked and murderous attack on a body of inoffensive men, not while they were parading the streets, but while they were engaged with their wives and children in the social festivities of a picnic, on grounds which they had hired for the purpose, and where Irish ruffians had no more right to intrude than Mayor HALL has a right to slander the memory of the dead who were murdered on that occasion. The men who made the attack were at that very time in the employ of the Tammany "Ring," and paid by the City. They left their work to make the attack, and, after imbruing their hands in the blood of innocent men and women, they were allowed to return to their spades and pickaxes, and, for aught we know, they are still employed to do the shoveling and voting for just such men as Mayor HALL. Nor is it true, as the Mayor falsely insinuates in his "order," that the prime object of the parade today was to avenge the injuries received by the Orangemen last Summer, although they would be entirely justified in making preparations to defend their lives in case the attack was repeated. They asked only to be permitted to walk through three or four of the least crowded streets of the City, and enjoy unmolested a picnic with their wives and families. This is a privilege that all classes of citizens, native and adopted, have hitherto been allowed to enjoy in this City without question. For the first time in the history of New-York this privilege was denied by the City authorities, and that, too, at the dictation of the most ignorant, the most degraded, and the most criminal element of our population. These are the men who gained, and were boasting of their victory, and who are now almost certain to be equally insolent under defeat.

MINOR TOPICS.

We give elsewhere as copious a selection as our space would admit of from the letters which have reached us on the subject of the infamous "General Order No. 57." The writers, it will be observed, express themselves in pretty strong language. Any one who listened attentively to the tone of public discussion yesterday, in places of general resort, will be constrained to admit that the spoken criticisms were even stronger. The Ring concluded too hastily that no amount of wrong could sting this community to the quick. They are, it will be seen, convinced of the grossness of their blunder. Of this they may rest assured, that the indignation which now possesses three-fourths of our voting population will not be so quickly allayed as it has been evoked. New-York will wipe out the shame that has been put upon her by wiping out the men who betrayed her.

Some of our ministers are frequently in the habit of bemoaning the progress of Roman Catholicism, and expressing surprise that it should have so many followers. Perhaps one reason for this "progress" is that Catholic priests usually keep a good watch over their flocks. In times of sickness they are always to be found at the bedsides of those who need them—and they do not think it their duty to shut up their churches and run away the moment the warm weather begins. Our columns on Monday morning are now full of announcements of Protestant churches to be closed for the Summer season. Below these announcements yesterday we were obliged to publish the following notice:

"The Roman Catholic churches are never closed, and the clergymen, if they would obtain the benefits of country air, have to do so during the week days. The Archbishop and the leading dignitaries of the Church residing in this City, will probably remain here during the Summer."

This is one example out of many of the difference between Roman Catholic priests and Protestant clergymen. The Protestants are literally left as sheep without a shepherd. Nearly all their churches are closed. Religious affairs are supposed to take care of themselves during the hot weather. It would be nonsense to say that the churches would be left empty if they were opened, because in a great City like this there are always thousands of permanent residents, to say nothing of the floating population. But it is presumed by too many Protestant clergymen that religious exercises are only necessary in cool and pleasant weather, and that when the thermometer gets above 80° the best thing they can do is to close the doors of their churches on the public.

Strong popular opinion is not to be withstood by mere technical rules governing places where men meet in numbers. Yesterday the Produce Exchange, of which the Vice-President protested that it was not in order to discuss any questions not pertinent to produce, was made to ring with denunciations of the base and humiliating surrender of the authorities to the threats of the mob. Merchants of both parties and both religious beliefs scored the cowardice and the perilous subserviency of the Mayor in severe terms, while shouts of "Down with Mayor HALL" greeted the speakers. Will his Honor ever learn that the adulation of hired newspaper writers cannot prevent his being appreciated at his real value by the public at large?

The League of the Daughters of Cuba offer to the destitute Cuban families, driven from their homes by Spanish persecution, a free passage to any of the ports of South America or Mexico. We are not prepared to say how much better off these unfortunates would be there than here, but they would at least have the climate and language of their homes about them, and we are pleased to note this almost solitary instance of practical spirit on the part of the fair revolutionists.

Père HYACINTHE has addressed to the French Bishops who besought the Government interference in behalf of the temporal power, a stinging rebuke, which may now be fairly applied to M. THIERS. He declares that any threats addressed to Italy in behalf of the Pope will result either in war or in humiliation, and in no case in victory. The tone of the letter is calm, manly and generous. Such men as the Père compel us to believe in a possible future of France far better than its vacillating Government and its passionate people are likely soon to realize.

A suit now pending before Judge CARDOZO throws some light on the utter looseness of the financial legislation of some of the Southern States. By the evidence agreed on by both sides, it appears that North Carolina issued some sixteen million dollars of bonds for the building of railroads. Of this amount the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Road, of which a certain GEO. W. SWEPSON was President, obtained some six million dollars. This SWEPSON was also interested with a certain MILTON J. LITTLEFIELD in the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. The two managed to invest over twelve hundred thousand dollars of the North Carolina bonds in the Florida Road. They then obtained some four millions of dollars in bonds from the State of Florida, for extending the Florida Road. Under threats from a North Carolina Commission, an agreement was made to pay to the North Carolina Company the $1,200,000 stolen for the use of the Florida Company, partly in Florida bonds and partly in iron. The agents of the Florida Road failing to pay these bonds on demand, the North Carolina Company now sue the agents in this City for their value. Whatever may be the legal claims of the two parties, it is evident that some ten millions of State bonds have passed into their hands for building railroads, and the railroads are not built.

‖ In its citations, yesterday, from the New-York Press, on the subject of the "Orange procession," the Brooklyn *Eagle* ascribed to the TIMES sentiments which it never expressed. If the *Eagle* intended to willfully misrepresent us, it should have adopted a less transparent way of doing it; if the misquotation was accidental, the *Eagle* may possibly desire to correct it.

It would be interesting to know what portion of Mayor HALL'S constituents are referred to when he speaks about our "dangerous classes." In his letter to Mr. BOND, the Grand Master of the Orange Lodges, expressing his apprehension of a disturbance in case the Orangemen turn out, the Mayor says there is danger that the collision "would be taken advantage of by the dangerous classes which always grow formidable by such opportunities." If there are any more "dangerous classes" among the voting population of Tammany Hall than the men who have been threatening to assault and murder peaceable citizens who may turn out in procession, because of their religious faith, we would like to have the Mayor show them up. We had supposed that these were the drags.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

Semi-Centennial Anniversary—History of the College—Interesting Facts—Baccalaureate.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AMHERST, Mass., Monday, July 10, 1871.

Before entering upon any detailed account of the exercises [commemorating the semi-centennial anniversary of Amherst, it may be well to give a few statements as to how the College came to exist, what it is now, and what it has accomplished in fifty years. It is considered more than half a century since the good people of Western Massachusetts began to be very much agitated about the location of their college. The aspirants for a liberal education who dwelt in the Connecticut Valley were far removed from the colleges of the State. In that day it was a long distance to the halls of old Harvard, and the rising towers of young Williams were not much nearer. Among the residents of Amherst then was Dr. NOAH WEBSTER. He was instrumental in founding Amherst Academy, an institution that was long famous in this region, and one that has but lately become extinct. In 1816 he, in company with Col. RUFUS GRAVES, undertook to establish a Professorship of Languages in the Academy, but failed. After the matter had been debated for two years, a convention of delegates from thirty-six towns in Hampshire, Hampden, Franklin and Worcester Counties, was held at Amherst Sept. 29 and 30, 1818, at which it was voted to establish a "religious and classical institution" at Amherst, which should possess all the advantages of the other colleges of the Commonwealth, and should be opened to students as soon as possible. The Trustees of the Academy were empowered to carry out the idea. One of their first acts was to send a petition to the Trustees of Williams to remove their College to Hampshire County, and unite with them in forming a new institution. Many of the friends of Williams favored removal. They believed it necessary for the advancement, and perhaps for the existence, of the College. A petition was accordingly sent into the General Court asking that the College be removed to Northampton. Every effort was made to withdraw the institution from Williamstown, and it seemed as though the movement would succeed. But gradually a strong opposition was developed on the part of Berkshire County. Its inhabitants were loth to lose their College, founded, as it had been, for the children of Berkshire, by one of her bravest defenders in the old Indian wars. It was a hard-fought battle, but at last, in 1819 I believe, the Legislature decided that Williams College could never be moved. There were men, however, who were not satisfied with such a result. Prominent among them was Rev. ZEPHANIAH SWIFT MOORE, D. D., President of Williams. He had accepted the Presidency of that College in 1815 with the understanding that it would soon be removed, and he was unwilling to remain at Williamstown. Meanwhile the Academy Trustees had raised a fund of $50,000, and purchased a site for a college at Amherst. On the 9th of August, 1820, the corner-stone of the present South College was laid, and Dr. WEBSTER delivered the address on that occasion. The Building Committee were often obliged to notify Dr. PARSONS, President of the Trustees, that the work must cease for want of funds. Then he would call the Trustees together and they would either subscribe money themselves or solicit it from others, so that the edifice, which is one hundred feet long and four stories high, was ready for shingling in ninety days. North College was built in 1827. Nov. 8, 1820, it was voted to establish Professorships in the three Departments of Languages, Rhetoric, and Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. May 8, 1821, Dr. MOORE was elected President. He was inaugurated on the 18th of September, 1821. The first edifice was dedicated to "Christ and the Church" on the same day. The Trustees had previously voted that the preparatory studies required for admission and the College curriculum should be the same as at Yale. Efforts were at once begun to obtain a college charter from the Legislature. It was no easy task. Few people were willing to believe that two colleges could be supported in Western Massachusetts. It was not till Feb. 25, 1825, after a thorough investigation of the state of the College by a committee of the Legislature, that a charter was obtained. A Board of Trustees, separate from the Academy, was then elected, who at its first meeting, April 13, 1825, elected a President and six Professors. Dr. MOORE died in 1823, and so Rev. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D., was made second President. Time would fail me to portray the lights and shades in the life of the College in the fifty years that are gone. In 1830 it was considered the third college of importance in the United States. Fifteen years later its financial condition was so low that the Faculty agreed to take it upon their own shoulders, giving up their salaries, and only receiving for their services the scanty income due from tuition, &c. About this time Dr. EDWARD HITCHCOCK became President, and $60,000 was donated by Hon. SAMUEL WILLISTON, of Easthampton, and SAMUEL A. HITCHCOCK, of Brimfield, Mass. In 1846, after having been petitioned for the sum for thirty years, the State Legislature granted aid to the amount of $25,000. Then it was that the foundations of Amherst's prosperity were laid, and she began to become noted for a fine array of cabinets and other buildings. No country college has ever had more reason to rejoice on account of continued advancement than Amherst since 1846. Dr. HITCHCOCK remained President till 1854, when the present incumbent, Rev. WILLIAM A. STEARNS, D. D., was appointed to succeed him. No man has done more toward getting money and extending the fame of the College throughout the land than he.

Amherst College has on its rolls, today, 261 students and 20 instructors. It has twelve college buildings, some of them very costly, and a fund of $65,000 to aid young men who are studying for the ministry. Nearly $1,000 is given to students annually in prizes.

For years there has been a magic spell about the figures '71 for all the graduates and friends of Amherst. She has been called "Old Amherst" for many a day, but all have felt that the prestige of half a century would add much to her name. In those years she has sent into the world almost 2,000 Alumni, nearly 400 of whom are numbered with the dead. All who are living have been looking forward to this year with fond anticipations, and all are doubtless present, in spirit, at Amherst this week. It has been expected that seven hundred of the Alumni would attend the celebration. Extensive preparations have been made for their accommodation. Trains are to be run down the railroad twenty miles, to allow people stopping along the line to attend Commencement. Various buildings have been fitted up as dormitories and restaurants. Statements have been going the rounds for days that the town's people would charge exorbitant rates, during the week, for board. I am happy to find they are false, and that prices are no higher than during other Commencements. All the Alumni are requested to report, immediately on their arrival, at Walker Hall.

The weather thus far has been very fine. The palace car so much talked about, which was to bring the Chicago Alumni here, and in which they were to live, failed at the last moment to put in an appearance. The old Congregational Church, now called College Hall, was tastefully trimmed with evergreens and flags yesterday for the services. Two statues, one of "Clio," the muse of history, and the other "Victory," sitting on a cloud, were loaned for the occasion by Prof. COOK, of Boston. The Baccalaureate was delivered at 3 P. M. President STEARNS took for his text, "Thou shalt hallow the fiftieth year."—Leviticus, XXV., 10. The discourse was mainly historical, dwelling upon the causes that led to the founding of the College, and the providence of God as ever seen in its advancement. The College grew out of a battle that was fought in New-England fifty years ago, between new creeds and old. Its founders were earnest men of prayer. It has never obtruded sectarian views upon its students. The plan of a separate service for students has proved a good one. Many precious revivals have been enjoyed. Mention was made of the power of prayer in relieving the College from financial embarrassment. The President charged the Graduating Class to work for the College, to pray for it, and to fight manfully the battle of life.

THE RULE OF KING MOB.

Opinions of the Press on the Cowardly Surrender of the Tammany Ring.

Rights of the People Invaded.

From the New-York Herald, July 11.

No condemnation of the riot which was threatened to-morrow can be too severe, and no words of burning scorn can fully convey the general detestation of the contemplated outrage. In a country where all men are equal, where the panoply of liberty is over all, where freedom of opinion, of speech and of action is accorded to all, the slightest invasion of the rights of any is a fit subject for rebuke. When such invasion of the rights of others takes the form of dictation from a few men prescribing a course of action for a part of the people and threatening disorder and bloodshed in case they are not heeded, the rebuke must be made in terms as unmistakable as language can convey it. Such is the necessity which is upon us now, and we mean to make ourselves heard upon this question of the Orange riot once for all. This is no time for soft words, for persuasive language or for conciliatory speeches. Nothing short of the denunciation which means swift and sure punishment will answer in this emergency. The law must rule, and the rights of all must be respected. Those who disregard the law and violate the rights of others, causing riot and bloodshed, must be punished by the law for the murders of which they may be guilty.

The Orangemen have the right to parade to-morrow. It is the same right which is accorded to every foreigner who makes this City his abode.

When New-York becomes a great metropolis like London, where even a procession of the two Houses of Parliament would be a nuisance to thousands of people, it may become necessary to forbid parades of every kind. But the prohibition must not come from a "legally advised" Superintendent of Police. It is not his business to settle the "feuds and animosities belonging solely to the history of other countries"—provided, of course, that feuds and animosities can belong "solely" to history—and there will be a loud laugh today all over town at his presumption in attempting it. This is a work which belongs "solely" to the Legislature, and when it forbids processions it will not prohibit the parades of one society and allow those of another. Till the Legislature interferes by a just and general enactment the claim of the Orangemen is a "right" both in law and in fact, and it is none of Superintendent KELSO's business whether it is a "needless celebration" or not. If he is to settle the necessity of other people's actions in advance in order to prevent "a general disturbance," a pretty mess he will make of it. He is a droll fellow; but if order in New-York is to be preserved by the force of sheer fun, he ought to resign in favor of some excellent Jimmy Jubbs, or better still Mr. Humpty Dumpty Fox. Funny as he is, he is not funny enough for Police Superintendent in the new era he has inaugurated.

The spirit which prompted these threats against the Orangemen must be put down. It is the same spirit which prompted the Paris Commune, impelling them to forget the rights of others, to turn the capital of the world into a charnel-house, to destroy the repositories of science and art, and tear down monuments revered by time and sacred in the eyes of all mankind. It is the same spirit which prompted the draft riots of 1863, inducing men to burn asylums where children were nurtured, and hang negroes to lamp-posts. It is the same spirit which was exhibited at Elm Park last year—the spirit which brooks not freedom of opinion, speech and action in others. It is a baleful spirit, productive of the worst consequences, and can meet with no favor from the American people.

We should be sorry for Superintendent KELSO's order if we could resist the impulse to laugh at it. He has permitted a lawless few to overawe the Police of a great City, and dragged the magnanimity of the Metropolis into the dust. He has violated the rights of the innocent, that men who had avowed a purpose to break the peace might have no excuse for breaking it.

"Remember that we are in a free country, and that you yourselves were instrumental in making the laws which you are now asked and expected to obey."—*Archbishop McCloskey.* Remember, Oh, TWEED, SWEENY & Co., that we are in a free country. Will we be so long after your pitiful surrender to the mob?

From the New-York Tribune, July 11.

The mob and its friends have ordered our amiable Mayor to put down the parade of the Orangemen, and he has consented in this roundabout way. He furnishes the rhetoric, and the Chief of Police has probably little to do but to sign his name. Mr. HALL is not a gentleman who indulges much in remorse, and may escape it for his share in this day's miserable business. But Mr. KELSO has done so many praiseworthy things in his administration that we are sure he will deeply regret having agreed to this surrender to an anticipated riot. The greatest city of the Republic is on its knees to a few thousand disorderly foreigners. The lesson of 1863 has evidently been lost on them, and they have now gained a deplorable victory infinitely worse in its effects on the public peace and security than a riot would have been. Sooner or later the riot would have been quelled, and the authority of the law established, in spite of the ominous fact that our Police, our Mayor, and our Governor have more respect for the mob than they have for the law. But as it is, by a little cursing and drilling, by open threats and swagger, the members of the riotous organizations have gained their point with no expenditure of blood or muscle. The Mayor and the Chief of Police have saved the rowdies the trouble of breaking the law by doing it themselves.

We can imagine the sort of countenance our Mayor would have presented to a delegation of Frenchmen who should have proposed to him to prohibit the German parade, out of regard to their national susceptibilities. Yet he has done a meaner and more unlawful thing in this case. He has arbitrarily forced a body of citizens to give up a peaceable and lawful manifestation at the bidding of a handful of riotous brawlers, who threaten murder and disorder if their barbarous fancies are not complied with. The only reason which could have dictated this shameful action, is that the law-breakers of Wednesday are more numerous and valuable voting-stock than those they propose to attack. The last, and not the least, of the evils we have suffered from that corrupt Ring, which is a nursery of crimes and shames, is this enforced surrender of the honor and fair name of the City to a brutal mob, which now has no check upon its arrogance and its greed.

We shall be fortunate if we escape more serious consequences from this betrayal of trust than would have come with the riot it has apparently evaded. Nothing is settled by it. The Orangemen are, of course, made bitter and sullenly resentful. Their enemies are rendered insufferable with arrogant triumph. They feel themselves masters of the position without a blow, the very citadel of public order having been basely given up by the City Government without an effort made for its defense. Nothing is decided by this unhappy paper—so cringing to violence, and so insolent to law-abiding citizens—nothing but the fact that Tammany will extend its broad ægis to any criminals or law-breakers who can be of service to Tammany.

The City Authorities Surrender to the Rioters.

From the Sun.

There will be no Orange parade on the 12th. Superintendent KELSO has issued an order forbidding it. He says he has been legally advised to take this step. It would be interesting to learn whose legal advice he has followed. It would be more interesting to know whether, on similar advice, he would have stopped the great German procession in April, or the Irish procession on the 17th of March? Some weeks ago the Host was carried at the head of a solemn procession in Williamsburg. The Police Superintendent of Brooklyn was not, it seems, legally advised to stop that, but he had as much real right to interfere with it as KELSO has to interfere with the Orangemen.

Superintendent KELSO, however, represents the Democratic rulers of this City. He has received his orders from them. They have been terrified by the threats of the Hibernian societies, and have bowed their heads. They have virtually submitted to mob rule. They have confessed that the will of a secret organization has more weight with them than the rights of the people. They assume to discriminate between two Irish factions, and declare that Irishmen of the same religious belief as MEAGHER and EMMET and WOLFE TONE and JOHN MITCHELL have no right to parade the streets of New-York. The Mayor, Governor and Superintendent of Police virtually say that they are incompetent to maintain the dignity of the laws and to preserve public order.

This action of Superintendent KELSO will create a profound impression throughout the country. Its effect will be as injurious to the Democratic Party at the next Presidential election as was the pusilanimity of JAMES BUCHANAN in 1860, and that of HORATIO SEYMOUR in 1863, at the election of 1864. The American people never forgive cowardice in their leaders, and of all cowardice this truckling of our Democratic City authorities to the threats of the Hibernians is the worst that has been exhibited for many a long day.

From the Standard.

We do not think there ever was a more humiliating general order issued by our municipal authorities than the one we print this morning from Superintendent KELSO to his Captains. It is humiliating to all law-abiding citizens, because it declares that the Police of this City are at the mercy of a set of lawless men, who are as much outside the pale of any church as they are of decent society. It is humiliating too, we have no doubt, to Superintendent KELSO himself. We believe him to be individually a courageous man, who would, if allowed, protect the public peace and vindicate the rights of all citizens to do an orderly and legal act. But we recognize in his peremptory order the same architect who wrote the letter to Mr. BOND, also published this morning. We mean Mayor HALL. We confess we are disappointed in the Mayor. The resolution he showed in drawing up the Metropolitan Police law, and in helping to carry it into effect at the time FERNANDO WOOD's ruffians, under the designation of Police, had the lives and property of our citizens at their mercy, has forsaken him. We find no fault with the Mayor writing to Mr. BOND, simply advising Orangemen to desist from parading. Shorn of its one-sided statements and insinuations to curry favor with a powerful partisan faction, the advice in his letter might be followed with profit. But Mr. HALL is really the head, under the amended charter, of the Police of this City. His advice is taken in the Police Board before that of any other man. He has dictated the order to which Mr. KELSO's name is signed—an order which, in the light of the past, is unfair and not manly—an order that, we venture to say, will not find a parallel when an organization antagonistic to Orangeism proposes a celebration.

Opinions of Manton Marble—The Only Journalist Who Justifies the Surrender to the Mob.

From the World, July 11.

This determination the Superintendent of Police has taken after full consultation, of course, with the City authorities, and under legal advice. *He will be sustained in it by all good citizens of all races, religions and political opinions. That the Police have now done this wise and right thing will earn for them the thanks of all men in the community, not bent on riot and disorder with an eye to concomitant chances of plunder, or indifferent to riot and disorder if only they might breed some vile opportunity of partisan assault upon the government which suffered them to come to pass.*

New-York Disgraced.

From the Evening Post.

The City authorities have surrendered to the threats of a law-defying mob. Superintendent KELSO, after long consultation with Mayor HALL, yesterday evening ordered the Police to disperse—not the mob which might interfere with a peaceable procession—but the procession itself. The shepherd, "acting under legal advice," has taken the part of the wolves. "Therefore you are ordered," writes Mr. KELSO to the Captains of Police, "to prevent the formation and progression of the public street procession for the 12th instant."

There was a time in this City when the authorities ordered an anti-slavery meeting to be dispersed, on the same ground which Mayor HALL and his Superintendent take now to justify their prohibition of the Orange procession. It woul irritate their opponents; these could not control their tempers, and—being lawless ruffians—would attack the anti-slavery men; therefore the latter must not meet together. There was a time when Union men, peaceably meeting in some parts of our country, were dispersed on the same plea. And the men who now, ruling this City, or misruling it rather, forbid the Orange procession, in those days justified those other concessions to the demands of the mob.

Let us of the Northern States no longer deplore the condition of the South. We have our Kuklux here in New-York; but they do not take the trouble to conceal themselves. Ruffians, carrying muskets and pistols, were seen in the streets of New-York last night, and wandering from bar-room to bar-room, prepared to shed the blood of peaceful citizens on Wednesday. They did not take the trouble to blacken their faces, or to disguise their persons, these New-York Kuklux—for they knew that the men who misgovern New-York were their friends.

Is anything gained for the cause of law and order by the Mayor's surrender to the mob? The City authorities declare themselves afraid of the ruffianly and law-defying elements; will that make these less exacting? more inclined to peace and good behavior?

Is not this surrender inviting further demands of the men who have been for days deliberately preparing for a riot?

It ought to be remembered, in justice to the Roman Catholic priests in this City, that they did not on this occasion fail in their duty to the cause of order. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY said: "I warn all parents, husbands and brothers to go to their employments and attend their ordinary avocations as usual on Wednesday next, and to return peacefully to their homes in the evening, as though no such temptation to do evil was ever thrown in their way. Let Catholic mothers and wives and sisters remain at their homes and attend to their home duties, and allow no unworthy curiosity to draw them near this Orange procession"—and the priests spoke in the same strain. The Press, too, with one or two exceptions, did its duty. But the Tammany Ring, which has the City in its clutches, reckless, unscrupulous, shameless, without regard for the welfare of the City, and with a cynical contempt for law and order, have taken the part of the mob.

Lawlessness Triumphant.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

There has been an almost unanimous expression of opinion in the City Press, in behalf of the right of the Orangemen to parade, and to be protected in that right, and now that this is denied them by the extraordinary proclamation of Superintendent KELSO, there is an equally unanimous voice in condemnation of a surrender to mob spirit, as fatal and as unlooked for as this is. We have no sympathy with men engaged in Irish faction fights—with Ribbonmen or Orangemen. They are both offsprings of ignorance, bigotry, and hate—one the supporters of monarchy, the opponents of progress, and the adherents and defenders of "Church and State;" the other the blind tools of fanaticism, and the enemies of law and order. But however the purposes of the Orangemen might be condemned, it was conceded that in their public demonstrations they were entitled to the protection that is so willingly and so universally extended to all other organizations. The appeal was to the universal sense of justice, and to that liberty which Americans claim for themselves and extend to others. There has, however, been a cruel disappointment, and today the people of New-York feel a sense of humiliation which they little thought those to whom authority and power are intrusted would have brought upon them. Once before the mob spirit, in one of its fiercest and most alarming demonstrations, has been vigorously repressed, and the authority and majesty of law have been vindicated. Now, in presence of a threatened disturbance, the Mayor and the Police can reach no better conclusion than to offer a deliberate surrender, and to refuse to the Orangemen the privileges so freely accorded to all other organizations. They have quailed before the menaces of a secret force which it was their duty to drag to the light, and to punish for any infraction of the law. If an order or a proclamation was issued, it should have been "packed" with vigor. It should have sounded forth the terrors of the law in terms not to be mistaken. It should have shown no timidity in the face of lawlessness, and no disposition to shrink from duty, no matter what sacrifices were involved in its full performance. How all these conditions and requisites are disregarded, a perusal of the order of Mr. KELSO and the letter of Mr. HALL will show. A people who have for years submitted to the occupation of streets by processions, to the absolute interruption of business and communication for hours, are now informed that they have been harassed by "permissible trespassers." The fact is that on these occasions it is the people in the streets, and in cars and stages, who are held to be "trespassers," as many a citizen has found to his sorrow when he has attempted to claim the right of transit.

The conduct of the Archbishop and the Catholic clergy is in striking contrast with the course adopted by the authorities. They spoke the language of conciliation. They conceded the right of the Orangemen to parade, and they pronounced those "who would interfere with this procession and endanger the peace of the community, greater enemies of Irishism and Catholicity than the Orangemen themselves." They denounced disturbance of the peace and resistance to the authorities as a "crime against God and the country." This voice would have been heeded, and the unreasoning rabble who sought occasion for the gratification of their bloody purposes, discountenanced by those to whom they look for guidance, both in religion and politics, would have desisted from their plans of violence and murder. They would have succumbed to the monition of the Church and the exhibition of resolution and vigor on the part of the Police. Now all is yielded, and a few hundred or a few thousand lawlessly-disposed men triumph in their mastery of the law. It is a sad scene for the great Metropolis, and one that those concerned in arranging will be heartily ashamed of. Much future trouble will be traced directly to the truckling surrender now made to the fell spirit, which has heretofore been laid only by the severest application of force.

The Grocers' Board of Trade.

The Committee on Organization of the Grocers' Board of Trade held a meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 104 Wall-street, Mr. W. A. BOOTH presiding. The Committee on Constitution and By-laws presented their report, which was tabled for further consideration. The report on permanent officers was also laid over. An adjournment was then had for one week in order that the constitution and by-laws may be printed and circulated among the members before calling upon them to act upon them finally. The organization is designed to include among its members all importers, dealers and brokers in all articles connected with the grocery trade.

Royal Visitors from England.

It is announced that the Marquis of LORNE and the Princess LOUISE are to visit the Dominion of Canada next Fall, and information received here states that they will go as far as Washington. After staying some time in the Dominion, they will proceed to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and will reach Washington about the time of the visit of the Russian Prince ALEXIS.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

Results of the Primary Elections Last Evening—Cumulative Voting.

The results of the Republican primary elections last evening are given below. They passed off very quietly. The new experiment of cumulative voting seemed scarcely understood, and in fact, there being no second ticket running, had scarcely a chance. Here and there it was used to put a favorite at the head of the poll, or to express disapprobation of some one man. In the Seventeenth District one voter struck off the last five names and doubled up on the first five, but the result remained the same. In the Nineteenth District one man struck off in some ten ballots, and the votes added to other names without changing the result. In the Thirteenth District the total number of votes polled for the offices which do not permit of cumulative voting was 140, but this style of voting made a great change in the number of votes which were received by the candidates for the Central Committee. S. B. H. Vance received 285, Hugh Gardner 233, Chas. S. Spencer 177, John A. Meek 122, Philip Jordan 94, Hartwig Gercke 92, J. D. McLean 90, A. H. Gilmer 90, Joseph McFarland 88, and Wm. H. Albertson 87. This gives a total of 1,358 votes for the ten candidates, or an average of 135.8 for each man, leaving a fair allowance for blanks and scattering votes.

In the First District 114 votes were cast; in the Second, 129; in the Seventh, about 110, and in the Ninth, 280. In the Tenth 155 votes were cast; in the Twelfth, 203 votes. In the Fourteenth District there were about 80 votes cast; in the Seventeenth, 162; in the Nineteenth, 124; in the Twentieth, 239 votes, and in the Twenty-first, 283 votes. The following is the result in detail:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, N. Kingsley, Jr.; First Vice-President, H. V. Crawford; Second Vice-President, John Lafond; Secretary, Dewitt Beardsley; Treasurer, Jeremiah Conly.

General Committee—N. Kingsley, Michael W. Burns, John Robinson, William Monegal, John Conners.

Inspectors of Election—Joseph C. Scully, John Glinn.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The election in the Second Assembly District was held at No. 181 Chatham-street. The actual number of voters was about 150, but a large number of other persons were assembled around the doors of the building, and seemed to take a lively interest in the contest which was going on. For there were two tickets, though the two differed only in the fact that there were rival claimants for the position of Treasurer and for one of the delegateships to the Central Committee. For the former were THEODORE C. WILLIAMS and M. COSTELLO, and for the latter, MATTHEW STEWART and HENRY C. LEASK. The ticket elected was as follows:

President, Denis Shea; Vice-Presidents, John McCue and Patrick Elliff; Secretary, Wm. F. Porter; Treasurer, Theodore C. Williams; Door-keeper, Michael Foley.

Delegates to the Central Committee—Morris Friedsam, Matthew Stewart, Pierre C. Van Wyck.

Inspectors of Election—Joseph Flood and John Sullivan.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

In the Third Assembly District there had been some difficulty at first in agreeing upon a complete ticket. After some scratching, the following ticket was put up without opposition and elected:

President, Henry Kruger; Vice-President, Wm. J. Campbell.

Inspector of Elections—James Dennin.

Delegates to Central Committee—E. A. Willoughby and Sydney Smith.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, E. S. Newins; First Vice-President, William O. Cloyes; Second Vice-President, John Crosby; Secretary, John Mullens; Treasurer, Louis Ilsen; Door-keeper, Augustus Sheffield.

Delegates to Central Committee—Charles N. Brackett, Patrick H. Murray, Carl Schwedler, John Lindsay, Thomas B. Bills.

Inspectors of Election—George Nethercott, D. H. Crowley.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The election in this district passed off very quietly, and resulted as follows:

President, David G. Gaywood; First Vice-President, Charles Daly; Second Vice-President, James Brown; Secretary, Thomas H. Kip; Treasurer, Charles W. Little; Door-keeper, John Gibson.

Delegates to Central Committee—Daniel F. Crowley, Henry A. Smith, James Lumsden, Eneas Elliot, Richard Barrington, and James O. Ellery.

Inspectors of Election—James H. Anderson and Daniel C. Durand.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, Geo. W. Clarke; First Vice-President, Frederick A. Conkling; Second Vice-President, Christian Jacob; Treasurer, Patrick H. Jones; Secretary, Wm. Terhune; Door-keeper, James McCabe.

Inspectors—Cornelius Van Cott and John H. Allen.

Delegates to Central Committee—John D. Lawson, Francis F. Resch, Edward Henderson, B. T. Morgan, Nelson H. Turpin, A. J. H. Duganne, James A. Richmond, Wm. Merten, Jacob H. Gumble and Samuel G. Williamson.

All passed over very quietly at the polls.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, William H. Palmer; First Vice-President, John Meegan; Second Vice-President, Joseph Unger; Secretary, Joseph McCabe; Treasurer, William Waters; Door-keeper, Chas. Wache.

Inspectors—John J. O'Brien, Michael Neville.

Delegates to Central Committee—William H. Palmer, John M. Jackson, Solon B. Smith, Adam Senges, William Wiegandt, Charles Gellmann, E. Montoux, Frank Vail, John G. McLean, Edwin Martin.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, George F. Merkles; First Vice-President, Edward Taylor; Secretary, George W. Luckey; Treasurer, H. H. Cargill; Door-keeper, John Campbell.

Inspectors of Election—R. R. Carpenter and George E. Kasmire.

Delegates to Central Committee—J. W. Farr, George B. Deane, R. M. Collard, E. W. Albright, W. Drummond, W. H. Housner, N. Appleton, George Layard, N. Stratton, J. C. Rogers, Gilbert Jackson, S. B. Lake and E. M. Traphagan.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, Edwin D. Morgan; First Vice-President, Thomas C. Acton; Second Vice-President, Mathew McDougall; Secretary, Knox McAfee; Treasurer, Fletcher Harper, Jr.; Doorkeeper, Wm. H. Strube.

Delegates to Central Committee—John H. White, E. Delafield Smith, Charles C. Pinckney, James M. Cross, Hugh J. Riley, John J. Crawford, Charles A. Peabody, Jacob Schoenhof, Robert Utley, David G. McKelvey, Jr., James McAfee, Israel Gillet.

Inspectors of Election—Geo. Bliss, Jr., Samuel G. Acton.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, James R. Taylor; First Vice-President, Charles McColly; Second Vice-President, John Leavitt; Secretary, Richard Smith; Treasurer, John D. Conklin; Sergeant-at-Arms, Jacob Hess.

Members of General Committee—James Duncan, Asa Bennett, Dr. Henry E. Crampton, Charles Lang, James T. Maguire.

Inspectors of Election—Chester H. Southworth, Joseph Archbold.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Everything went on very harmoniously in this district and the following ticket was elected without opposition:

President, Chas. Blackie; First Vice-President, Alex. McFarland; Second Vice-President, Ambrose Cobn; Secretary, Carson G. Archibald; Treasurer, Robert Armstrong; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Brady.

Inspectors of Election—Samuel Reynolds and Jas. Hunter.

Delegates to Central Committee—Chas. S. Spencer, Hugh Gardner, S. B. H. Vance, John A. Meek, J. D. McLean, Andrew H. Gilmore, Joseph McFarland, Wm. H. Albertson, Philip Jordan and Hartwig Gercke.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, Robert B. Boyd; First Vice-President, James H. Sackett; Second Vice-President, John Baier; Secretary, Thomas W. Robertson; Treasurer, Hiram Merritt; Doorkeeper, Thomas J. Casey.

Delegates to the Central Committee—Marshall B. Blake, Joseph C. Pickney, John H. Brady, Augustus Weismann, Nicholas R. Connor.

Inspectors of Election—John H. Brady, Joseph C. Pickney.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, Isaac H. Bailey; Vice-Presidents, Alfred S. Bugbee and John Gibson; Treasurer, Jas. B. Little; Secretary, David C. Sturges; Doorkeeper, Newell Chamberlain.

Inspectors of Election—Michael Cregan and Wm. Heagerty.

Delegates to Central Committee—Wm. Laimbeer, G. Joseph Ruch, Frank E. Howe, Wm. M. Heagerty, Ralph Archibald, Michael Cregan, Elias Disney, and James M. Thomson, Jr.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, Joel W. Mason; First Vice-President, Lansing C. Moore; Second Vice-President, John H. Washburn; Secretary, David B. Mellish; Treasurer, John Bradford; Door-keeper, Julius Reiche.

Inspectors of Election—Samuel Mennes and S. W. Cary.

Delegates to Central Committee—John R. Russell, Edward O. Jenkins, Benj. K. Phelps, Chas. A. Flammer, Leonard Hazeltine, Jr., Henry Helmrich, Geo. F. Finlay, Alex. R. Martin, P. Harwood Vernon and August Wassercheid.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, Albon P. Man; First Vice-President, Horace M. Ruggles; Second Vice-President, Alfred Edwards; Treasurer, James H. Pinkney; Secretary, O. P. C. Billings; Doorkeeper, James R. Cosgrove.

Inspectors of Election—Bernard Biglin, Alex. M. C. Smith, Jr.

Delegates to Central Committee—Francis Lieber, Chester A. Arthur, Christopher Pullman, Grosvenor P. Lowrey, George W. Lyon, R. R. Sinclair, A. G. Dunn, Peter Starr.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, David Clarke; First Vice-President, Wm. Bruorton; Second Vice-President, Jacob Heitz; Treasurer, Joshua D. Miner; Secretary, Chas. F. Bruder; Door-keeper, Elias B. Conover.

Delegates to the Central Committee—Wm. H. Wareing, Thomas Hagan, Richard H. Greene.

Inspectors of Election—Henry A. Linden, Luther Horton.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, James Jackson; First Vice-President, Thomas S. Knox; Second Vice-President, James Brockway; Secretary, Albert Bogert; Treasurer, James F. Freeborn, Jr.; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael Flinn.

Delegates to General Committee—George Opdyke, Louis Nauman, James Owens, Theodore F. Sanxay, Charles Watrous, Walter S. Pinckney, Ashabel P. Fitch, Edward C. Johnson, Nathan Newitter.

Inspectors of Election — Theodore Karner, George H. Duryea.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

President, Wm. Haw, Jr.; First Vice-President, Henry C. Robinson; Second Vice-President, Alfred Rockwell; Secretary, Cyrus T. Frost; Treasurer, Stephen H. Knapp; Inspectors, Wm. F. Haradon, Henry Kaylor; Door-keeper, Lyman L. Westover.

Delegates to General Committee—John A. Eagleson, Nelson Crawford, Stephen Roberts, Otis T. Hall, Samuel Wallace, Simon Seward, Joseph M. McDonald, Alex. P. Ketchum, James E. Watson, John D. MacGregor.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

The Loan—A Recess Taken by the Civil Service Commission—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—There is a rumor of the renewal of the negotiations between the Treasury and JAY COOKE & Co. for the taking, by that firm, of the $500,000,000 of the new loan.

The Civil Service Commission adjourned today till the 17th of October. Mr. CURTIS was designated to call upon the President at Long Branch, and place in his hands the communication to the Attorney-General, submitting the questions on which his opinion is asked. Mr. CURTIS and Mr. MEDILL were appointed to draw up an official statement for the Board to be given to the Associated Press to-night. Mr. CURTIS will visit the President at Long Branch, Thursday or Friday, and will advise fully with him upon the future course of the Commission. There have been a series of hard showers here since 4 o'clock P. M., and at 8 o'clock the telegraph wires to New-York are reported not working, with little prospect of sending any dispatches through to-night.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The abstract of the reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the conditions of the national banks at the close of business Saturday, the 10th of June, shows the following among other items:

Loans and discounts	$785,361,037
Bonds to secure circulation	357,138,950
Bonds to secure deposits	15,200,500
Bonds and securities on hand	24,167,150
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	23,062,316
Specie	19,842,846
Legal-tender notes	120,000,000
Three per cent. certificates	13,000,000
Capital stock	450,000,000
Surplus fund	98,000,000
Undivided profits	45,000,000
National bank notes outstanding	307,688,000

The resources are placed at $1,702,000,000, and the liabilities at the same amount. Number of banks, 1,722. The above is exclusive of the First National Bank of Portland, Oregon, the report from which is not yet received.

KUKLUX INVESTIGATION.

Hon. P. M. DOX, member of Congress from Alabama, testified before the Kuklux Committee today that Rev. Mr. LARKIN, heretofore examined, did not possess a good character in Huntsville, and that LARKIN, notwithstanding he pretended love for the colored people, had had a difficulty with a colored preacher, whose church he endeavored to break up. On the subject of miscegenation he said the community abhorred and would not tolerate any person known to be guilty of such practices.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Senator Smith and the Democrats—Expulsion of Another Republican Representative.

CONCORD, N. H., July 11.—There is no probability that the Democrats will attempt the removal of Senator SMITH, and things will take their course before the Senate as it is. In the House, the Committee on Elections made majority and minority reports on Ward No. 1 of Portsmouth, the first recommending the unseating of JOHN PINDER, and allowing per diem, and the other that the entire delegation is entitled to seats. H. D. WALKER, one of the delegation of four from the First Ward, made some remarks, and tendered his resignation as member of the House. Mr. RANDALL (Republican) moved to substitute the minority for the majority resolution. Mr. WADLEIGH called for the yeas and nays. The vote was a tie, and the speaker gave his vote against it. The majority resolution, unseating JOHN PINDER, was then carried—144 to 138. Judge NESMITH (Republican) then requested Mr. WALKER to withdraw his resignation, which he did.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Postmaster-General has fixed the rates of telegraphic communication between the several departments of the Government and their officers and agents. One cent per word is named for each circuit of 250 miles or less, and two cents a word for Signal Service messages for each circuit, irrespective of the length of the same.

Lieut. CHARLES MORGAN, with twenty-nine men of the Third Cavalry, and a party of sixteen citizens, from Prescott and vicinity, arrived at Fort McDowell June 2, after a scout, in which they killed fifty-six Indians and recaptured 150 head of stolen cattle.

Suits are to be entered against the clerks of the Tax Receiver's office in Philadelphia, who are behind hand in their accounts, to amount to over $100,000. Most of this is owing by clerks under former administrations of the Collector's office.

The proposition for the absorption of the five millions of the five-twenty loan of 1862 came from a prominent banking-house, and will, it is thought, soon be consummated. An equal amount of the new loan is to be substituted.

At the annual meetings of the Eastern Railroad and the Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad Companies, in Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday, the directors of last year were re-elected.

A colored jury will be impaneled today at Cambridge, Guernsey County, Ohio, to try the case of ROBERT WRIGHT, colored, for shooting with intent to kill.

The Coroner's jury, in San Francisco, in the case of the desperado known as "Iron-clad JIMMY," who was shot by the Police, found that his death was accidental.

The dead body of PHILIP BERNARD was found in a corn-field, nine miles from St. Louis, on Monday, with the skull fractured and other evidences of murder.

Gen. SHERMAN and his party arrived at Norwalk, Conn., last evening. They are to be the guests of LEGRAND LOCKWOOD for the rest of the week.

JOHN MARWASKI, a cigar-maker, who has a family in New-York, died yesterday, in Boston, from taking oil of cloves through a mistake.

A Court martial is to assemble at West Point on the 14th inst. for the trial of several privates stationed there, for various offenses.

The Paris *Liberté* believes that the letter to the Pope purporting to have been written by M. THIERS is apocryphal.

The Pennsylvania Central has leased the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad, including the Madison branch.

Mrs. MORTON, wife of L. P. MORTON, of New-York, died at her residence in Newport, yesterday morning.

Gen. CEBALLINO, in Havana, is dead. VALMASEDA has left Sancto Espiritus and gone to Gucaro by sea.

The Mutuals, of New-York, defeated the Pastimes, of Baltimore, yesterday, in Baltimore, by a score of 38 to 6.

The State Temperance Society closed its semi-annual meeting in Syracuse last evening.

Ex-High Commissioner WILLIAMS will leave Washington in a few days for Oregon.

The State Canal Board is in session at the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga.

The Prince and Princess of WALES have gone to Kissingen.

Secretary ROBESON has returned to Washington.

A BIG BACK DOWN.

Continued from First Page.

the night before to discountenance any attempt toward instigating a disturbance; from this be concluded that if the procession had been allowed to walk, that there would have been no trouble.

Seizure of Arms on Third-Avenue.

The Police of the Nineteenth Ward received information yesterday afternoon that a quantity of arms were stored at a place on Third-avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth streets, in readiness for use by the Hibernians today. A descent was immediately made on the place, which was found to contain fifty muskets. The arms were conveyed to the Station-house.

Pistol Shooting From a Car.

Some excitement was caused in Chatham-street, about 2 A. M. today, by a drunken man, who fired a pistol from a Third-avenue car, when opposite Leggett's Saloon, directing the shot, it was stated, toward the ground. A rush of policemen was made in the direction of the report, but the car kept on its way.

Shall We Have a Protestant League?

A paper of the following import is in circulation:

In view of recent and future probable events, the immediate organization of a society to be known as the Protestant League of America, head-quarters in New-York City, with affiliated societies throughout the United States, is recommended.

Let public meetings be at once called in New-York and elsewhere, to consider the immediate occasion that gives rise to this suggestion, and to adopt initiatory measures.

The claims of Roman Catholicism are incompatible with civil and religious liberty.

CAVENDO TUTUS.

THE BROOKLYN ORANGEMEN.

Decisive Action Taken by the Authorities—The Police and Military to Afford Full Protection.

A meeting of the local authorities of Brooklyn was held yesterday morning in the office of the Mayor to devise measures for the preservation of the peace today if any attempt should be made to break it. Among those present were Police Commissioners VAN ANDEN and BRIGGS, Chief of Police CAMPBELL, the Sheriff of the County, Gen. WOODWARD and his Honor the Mayor. The prospective trouble between the Orangemen and the Catholics was thoroughly discussed, but all the gentlemen present expressed themselves decidedly in favor of protecting the Orangemen. The Mayor gave expression to particularly strong views on the subject; Gen. WOODWARD said he was prepared to say that the military of the county could be relied upon to stand by the civil authorities, if necessary, to suppress all attempts at riot; and Mr. BRIGGS added that the Police force would be made thorough use of in the interest of peace and order. It was therefore agreed that the Police force should be held in readiness all day to make any effort necessary to quell disturbance, and that equal precaution is to be taken by the military, who are ordered to hold themselves in readiness, assembling at their armories at 8 A. M.

Superintendent KELSO's general order does not seem to have allayed the excitement among the Hibernians of Brooklyn. They mustered in full force last evening at all or nearly all their lodges, holding informal meetings and discussing the all-absorbing topic of the proposed Orange procession. The general feeling among them seemed to be one of gladness at the probability of their being no Orange display today, as they acknowledged that they had no desire to fight or create a riot in the City; that their only object was the suppression of what they considered an offensive and insulting display on the part of the Orangemen toward their Catholic fellow-countrymen. Many, however, were not so sanguine that the Orangemen would bow down to KELSO's order, and a large number of the Hibernians still anticipate a riot today, as they believe the Orange Society will attempt to parade, if not in New-York, in Jersey or Brooklyn. The rank and file of the Hibernians, it is understood, are to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to New-York, Jersey, or to such other place as may be designated today. The majority of them will not work today, as they wish to have "a hand in," in case their services are requied. A rumor prevailed among them that that the Orangmen had received a telegraphic message from England ordering the procession to take place today. The following conversation took place between three Hibernians, last evening, at the "Capitol," the meeting-place of Lodge No. 7, where a large number met last night, and it will give a fair idea of the state of feeling prevailing among the general body:

Member No. 1.—I heard that the Canadian Orangemen returned to Canada today.

No. 2—Not at all; they are in New-York still, and I am certain they will all march to-morrow.

No. 3—I don't believe it.

No. 2—As sure as you are smoking that cigar the parade will come off.

No. 3 to No. 2—Are you going to work to-morrow?

No. 2—I am not; I am going to New-York.

No. 3—You are a fool.

No. 1—I don't see the use of going to New-York to-morrow. If we do go, they'll say we want to fight. I was prepared to fight if necessary, but I don't think there will be any necessity for it now.

No. 2—I heard they were coming to Brooklyn to march.

No. 3—Chief CAMPBELL is not a fool; he would very soon stop it, and if he were in KELSO's place he would not have waited for the last moment to issue his orders.

No. 1—Oh, sure it was OAKEY HALL that did it.

No. 3—OAKEY HALL is an ass.

No. 2—Well, anyhow, we must only wait for orders from the delegates, and be prepared to go to Jersey if required.

THE NEW-JERSEY ORANGEMEN.

Preparations for a Parade in Jersey City—Full Protection Guaranteed—Proclamation from Gov. Randolph.

The Orangemen of the cities in New-Jersey lying near New-York had anticipated joining in the parade in the latter place, and no difficulties of any kind were anticipated within the State. Yesterday, upon the receipt of the news that Superintendent KELSO had forbidden the parade in New-York, all was immediate excitement. At 8 o'clock in the morning not a New-York paper could be purchased. People gathered in knots on the streets, and in Jersey City, Newark and Paterson it formed the sole topic of conversation. It soon became a matter of importance to the State authorities and to the Police of the cities, especially Jersey City. The Orangemen, it was believed, were determined to parade, and if not in New-York, then it was believed they might cross the river. At 10 o'clock a New-York Orangeman mounted a step on Exchange-place and commenced a harangue, which soon drew about him a crowd evidently largely in sympathy with him. He proclaimed their right peaceably to meet or parade, and demanded the same privileges which the authorities have always accorded to other organizations, and heretofore to them. The Orangemen of Jersey City, through their leaders, and informally, yesterday morning invited the New-York societies to hold their celebration. Up to evening no response had been received, and it was thought that the New-York organizations had applied for State or national aid, and if that was refused they would come to Jersey City. Some of the Orangemen in the latter place who had before been opposed to any such celebration as would lead to difficulty, are now determined to countenance the celebration. One of these men said that he had been before in favor of patience and moderation; now he and others should go fully armed and prepared to defend themselves. They would parade in New-York if any parade was attempted; if not, they should hold their celebration within the city, and should protect themselves at all hazards. One hundred and fifty policemen will be ready for extra duty in Jersey City, being reserved in sections that they may be hurried to any points where they are needed. Chief of Police MCWILLIAMS thinks that any possible riot will be easily quelled by the Police and the military, if one should occur. None is, however, really anticipated from the Hibernian societies in the city, and any New-York roughs attempting to create a disturbance will be summarily dealt with.

No action was taken by the New-Jersey authorities until yesterday, as it was believed that any disturbance would be confined to New-York, until the news of the order of Superintendent KELSO was received. The Jersey City authorities immediately telegraphed to Newark to have the military placed in readiness to defend any procession in the former city. Gen. PLINNE and Gen. RUNYON took immediate steps to have the soldiers under arms, and at noon Gov. RANDOLPH issued the following proclamation, which was immediately telegraphed to the authorities in the different cities, and acted upon by the Generals commanding the militia.

A portion of our citizens desiring to celebrate what is deemed by them an anniversary day, and it having come to my knowledge that interference with the contemplated celebration may possibly take place by reason of which a serious disturbance of the peace of this State would probably ensue; therefore, I, THEODORE F. RANDOLPH, Governor of the State of New-Jersey, do hereby proclaim that both the letter and spirit of the Constitution of our State of New-Jersey, as well as the long established custom of our people, to permit and protect all peaceful gatherings of the inhabitants of this State, irrespective of political or religious creed, makes it the lawful right of any body of peaceful citizens to assemble together, and that right cannot be abridged or interfered with by any unauthorized body of men of any nationality, creed, or religion, whatever the real or supposed provocation may seem to be, and I do therefore enjoin upon all good law-abiding and peaceful citizens of this, our State of New-Jersey, to assist in every way in preserving the peace, good order and dignity of the same, not only by abstinence from provocation, but by acts of toleration, forbearance and true manliness. And I do hereby warn all persons from other States who may seek by acts of provocation to interfere with the peaceful assembling of the inhabitants of this State, that such offense against the peace and good order of the Commonwealth will be promptly and rigorously punished by our authorities; and I do further enjoin and command to enforce this proclamation, assuring all such properly-constituted authorities that, in the event of the insufficiency of the ordinary local power, then the entire power of the State will, if necessary, be called into exercise, to compel, at any cost, respect for and obedience to our laws. And I do further enjoin upon the members of the Society, especially, professing to assemble together to-morrow, the exercise of the utmost patience, care and discretion in the pursuance of their rights, bearing in mind that, to a large portion of our fellow-citizens, the peculiar occasion of their gathering is deemed an unnecessary revival of an ancient political and religious feud, of no general interest to the great body of our American citizens, and, though they were sustained, as in their right to peacefully assemble together, they are by no means sustained, as I firmly believe, by any large number of sincere, patriotic and Christian people in the expediency of the exercise of that right at this time.

Given at the Executive Chambers, in the city of Trenton, this 11th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1871, and the independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

THEO. F. RANDOLPH.

Attest: SAMUEL C. BROWN, Private Secretary.

The Orangemen at Newark state that they will under no circumstances hold any celebration in Newark. They have prepared themselves with arms, and will go in small parties to Jersey City, and are determined to rendezvous and parade wherever others do, whether it is Jersey City or New-York. The same plan will be followed by the Paterson societies, which number about 1,200 men. How many men are comprised in their associations in Newark and Jersey City cannot be known, as the members refuse to give any information, but they are believed to be strong, numbering together possibly 2,000 members. The various American Protestant Associations in Jersey City are in sympathy with them, and will give them aid in case of need. Instructions have been given to the Newark Police, and the county officers of both Hudson and Essex Counties will be prepared for all events. Gen. PLINNE has determined to use the fire-alarm to call out the militia in the two cities, and the signals have been communicated to the militia and to the firemen so as to avoid mistakes or any false alarms.

The Orangemen and the different societies of Hibernians met at their respective halls in Jersey City, Newark and Hoboken last night, though their members are reticent, and little positive information as to their intentions was to be gleaned. The Hibernians, though professing not to be secret societies in the strict sense of the word, do not admit outsiders to their meetings, and last night particular care was taken to keep their actions secret. It is more than doubtful if any of the societies opposed to the Orangemen took any action relating to their course as a body. They acted in a general way, leaving individual members to follow out their own wishes today. Ganniola Lodge, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, met at their hall, No. 140 Pavonia-avenue, at 7½ o'clock, and continued in session two hours. They kept their action secret, however, and boasted that their proceedings were all carried on in the Celtic language to prevent any possible interloping reporters from obtaining desired information. One man, however, who was present at their meeting stated that they should not meet in a body today, though their members would probably act in conjunction with other associations of the Order. If any celebration was attempted, either in Jersey City or New-York. This man stated that he did not believe any concerted action was contemplated or would be taken by any of the societies. He was willing the Orangemen should parade, if they desired, but was not willing they should do as he said they had done in former years, insult Irishmen and Catholics, and any such insults, he believed, would be resented by an attack.

Lodge No. 27, A. O. of Hibernians, met at Washington Hall, at Jersey and Newark avenues, but nothing more definite was discovered concerning their action than that of the other Society.

The Emmet Guards, a Fenian organization, met at Cooper's Hall. They had been called together supposing it might be advisable to meet today under pretense of joining in a target excursion. This they did not determine upon, however, and will not come together in a body today.

A number of the militia companies met for drill, and will hold themselves in readiness to be called out today, if it should be deemed necessary by the City or State authorities.

The principal organization of Orangemen met at Franklin Hall, at the corner of Newark-avenue, Montgomery and Warren streets, and continued in session until a late hour. They had received no certain knowledge as to where the parade would take place, and hence could not act definitely. They were informed that they might expect the Philadelphia and Newark societies today, and for the purpose of meeting them they will rendezvous in or near Exchange-place. They will then be prepared to meet any visiting societies, and will go to New-York if they should decide to attempt a parade there; otherwise they will hold their celebration possibly in conjunction with some of the New-York Orangemen in Jersey City. So much was gained in an indirect way, the members being reticent and not much disposed to be communicative as to their plans, concerning which they did not seem to be entirely certain.

A great deal of bitterness against the Orangemen is felt by the Catholic societies in Newark. It will be remembered that two years ago, during the same celebration of the victory over JAMES II., they committed gross outrages, nearly destroying the Roman Catholic Church at the corner of High and William streets, at the same time threatening an attack upon the Cathedral, at that time a comparatively new building. These old wounds are still rankling. The Newark Orangemen have signified their intention in taking part in any celebration that may occur either in Jersey City or New-York. Gen. PLINN, in command of the First Brigade New-Jersey State National Guard, last evening held a meeting with the officers of his staff at Newark, for the purpose of perfecting their arrangements to call out the military, should it be necessary. Gov. RANDOLPH came to Jersey City late last night, where he will remain, in order to be ready for any immediate action that may be called for. After the meetings had adjourned last night, it was rumored that Gov. HOFFMAN had issued a proclamation similar to Gov. RANDOLPH's, and ordering the militia to prevent any disturbance, and to protect the Orangemen from assault if they should parade. This gave more certainty to the motions of the Orangemen, and if the rumor should prove true, they will parade with the New-York societies. The New-Jersey Hibernian societies have more respect for New-Jersey than for New-York law and its officers. The Ancient Order of Hibernians No. 2, of Hoboken, held a special meeting last evening, and their President, PIERCE WELSH, was more communicative than have been the officers of any of the other societies. He stated that if any parade should be made in New-York they would go over in a body; if, however, the demonstration should be made in Jersey City or Hoboken, or both, they should stay at home and make no demonstration whatever. A committee was appointed at a late hour to go to Jersey City and New-York and find out the truth concerning the rumored proclamation of Gov. HOFFMAN, and where the celebration would take place. The action of the anti-Orange associations of Hoboken will be determined by the advice of their committee. The general impression in New-Jersey seems to be if any disturbance takes place in New-York, everybody may participate, but if any celebration is attempted in New-Jersey, the less disturbance made the better, since the authorities are fully prepared for them, and will not deal lightly with any offenders, especially if they should come from New-York or other cities, with the intention of causing a disturbance.

Public Feeling in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11.—There is much indignation expressed here at the order prohibiting the Orangemen's parade in New-York to-morrow.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

At the request of the Managers of the Grand Diamond Gift Concerts, we, the Commissioners selected by the ticket-holders to superintend the drawing, take pleasure in reporting that in Irving Hall, at the first concert, on Saturday evening, in the presence of an intelligent audience, the entire number of tickets, (counted and numbered by machinery,) and tickets representing the entire list of prizes, were put into two wheels, examined and approved by the audience. After evolutions of an hour the drawing was commenced and continued with the utmost fairness until 12 P. M. The audience, being appealed to, expressed themselves completely satisfied, as also are ourselves, who made a thorough examination of the tickets and the wheels, as well as a comparison of the schedule of prizes with the prize-tickets.

The distribution will be continued at the Second Concert, which takes place in a few days, both wheels being sealed and stamped by the Commissioners, and deposited in a safe and secure place.

W. A. CUMMING, of Wilmington.
E. G. STEELE, of New-York.
J. P. CAREY, of Brooklyn.

PRIZE NUMBERS DRAWN AT THE FIRST DRAWING.

172,385	4,705	99,653	156,104	56,373	8,727
27,880	88,151	72,947	185,509	79,089	24,024
172,197	128,395	163,248	61,580	179,896	6,887
71,073	48,729	176,684	178,039	77,478	3,652
154,432	159,503	46,384	139,602	168,025	160,487
118,460	120,794	108,408	58,948	135,475	75,638
45,309	109,276	170,897	1,733	60,317	124,286
115,800	83,003	140,090	73,796	86,763	126,743
140,960	2,697	72,649	111,991	147,047	18,611
43,294	128,968	169,054	1,053	73,564	162,688
131,731	75,232	24,006	864	119,471	87,514
7,960	74,291	177,205	50,399	88,408	53,481
82,064	40,584	103,686	71,143	85,496	83,436
91,620	120,582	163,803	19,180	123,520	87,332
180,964	187,991	107,546	11,922	50,386	120,340
126,595	90,743				

Tickets for sale until the final drawing at principal hotels, Delmonico's, Thomas' Garden, &c. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Second Concert and drawing on the 24th inst. J. L. ROBERTSON & CO., No. 678 Broadway.

—*Advertisement.*

AT SAUNDERS', No. 7 Astor House, can be found a very large variety of fine English Pen and Pocket Knives, Sporting and Scissor Knives, Razors and Scissors, (in cases or single,) and other cutlery and toilet articles. Also, the old G. Saunders' Tablet Razor Strop, wholesale and retail.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

A Seasonable Family Remedy.—Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Chills, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, and all Affections of the Bowels incident to either children or adults at this season of the year, are cured at once by Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach, and being pleasant to the taste, is an acceptable remedy to the youngest in the family. Sold by all druggists.

Freckles, Tan and Pimples are Disagreeable, if not disgusting. HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM subdues these blemishes and gives the complexion a transparent and marble purity. LYON'S celebrated KATHAIRON is the best hair-dressing and preserver in the world. It destroys dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out or turning gray.

Every Mother who Regards the Life and health of her child, should possess MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is an old and well tried remedy.

The Late Bishop Soule.

BISHOP SOULE'S LINIMENT, invented by the late Bishop Soule, is creating a revolution in the cure of Sciatica, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney and Spinal Complaints, Sprains, &c. Try it, and you would not be without it for ten times its cost. For sale by J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, and by all druggists. Price, 75 cents and $1 50 per bottle.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

DIED.

CATLIN.—At Englewood, N. J., on Monday, July 10, CHARLES MORTIMER CATLIN.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church in the Bowerie, Stuyvesant-street and 2d-av., on Thursday, 13th inst., at 4½ o'clock.

CARLL.—On Sunday, July 9, at No. 122 East 27th-st., EDWARD H. CARLL.

The remains will be interred at Babylon, Long Island, on Wednesday, July 12. Train leaves Southside Railroad Depot, foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., returning same afternoon. Service at Babylon on arrival of train.

HUNT.—On Tuesday, July 11, after a long and tedious illness, ANN, wife of Wilson J. Hunt, aged 77 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, and of Nathl. W. Hunt, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 138 West 21st-st., on Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

MORGAN.—At Aurora, on the 9th inst., PIERREPONT, son of Henry A. and Margaret B. Morgan, aged 3 years and 8 months.

HOWARD.—At Aurora, on the 1st July, Rev. WILLIAM W. HOWARD, D. D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that village, aged 53 years. Dr. HOWARD was an eminent member of his denomination.

HAWS.—On Thursday, June 29, FANNIE S., wife of Tilghman Haws, of Knoxville, Tenn., aged 20 years, 7 months.

KEPPLER.—On Tuesday morning, 11th inst., at Stapleton, Staten Island, RUDOLPH B., only child of Rudolph and Elise A. Keppler, aged 6 months and 24 days.

The remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery, on Thursday morning, 13th inst.

LEONARD.—On Monday, July 10, Mrs. NANCY LEONARD, widow of Dr. A. Leonard, of Amenia, Dutchess County, aged 85 years.

Her friends and those of her son, Judge Wm. H. Leonard, are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st., on the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. A special train will leave the Harlem depot, at 26th-st., for Woodlawn Cemetery, at 3:10 P. M.

MORTON.—At Newport, R. I., July 11, LUCY KIMBALL, wife of L. P. Morton, of New-York, in the 38th year of her age.

The relations and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, at All Saints Chapel, Newport, on Friday afternoon, July 14, at 5 o'clock.

STEUART.—May 17, at his late residence, No. 47 Madison-st., Brooklyn, after a short and severe illness, JOHN STEUART.

The deceased was born at Stonfold, near Kelso, Scotland. He was the only remaining son of the late Robert Steuart, Demerara, and nephew of the late John Robertson, of Ednam House, Kelso.

Kelso papers please copy.

THOMAS.—In Berlin, Germany, July 11, GRIFFITH B. THOMAS, son of Griffith Thomas, architect, of this City.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

TAYLOR.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, July 9, of congestion of the brain, BENJAMIN S. TAYLOR, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 119 Hudson-st., Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, July 12, at 3 P. M.

THOMAS.—Monday, July 10, at Pleasant Valley, N. J., CHARLES T. THOMAS, of the firm of Thomas & Co., in the 31st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Savior, Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 12, at 10½ A. M.

WELCH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 11th inst., REBECCA STEVENS, youngest child of J. Edward and Anna E. Welch, aged 10 months and 16 days.

WESTERN.—At New-Rochelle, (Premium Point,) N. Y., July 9, 1871, after a short illness, CHARLES CALLIS WESTERN, of the firm of Western & Co., publishers, aged 29 years.

His remains were interred in Beachwood Cemetery, of the same place.

WILCOX.—ANNA G., widow of the late Dexter Wilcox, on Monday, July 10, aged 55 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 217 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

WERNER.—Tuesday morning, July 11, EDWARD WERNER, 66 years old.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 330 West 22d-st., Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

On Monday evening, while three gentlemen were rowing on the East River, their boat capsized, and Mr. LOUIS KELLERMAN, one of the occupants, was drowned, while his companions, Messrs. JACOB and ISAAC FRENCH, saved themselves by swimming to the shore. Mr. KELLERMAN was about 32 years of age and a native of New-York. He leaves a wife. His body has not yet been recovered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL.

FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivaled for its flavor.

We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS, NEW-YORK.

POLITICAL—DEMOCRATIC.

FORLORN HOPE.

Citizens in favor of free halls, where all questions of public interest can be discussed, and of immediate intervention to the islands adjoining the continent, will meet at the office of THEO. E. TOMLINSON, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 58, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. this week, preparatory to a public meeting.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, July 15, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 11½ A. M., and on Saturday at 11½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

ROOMS—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, TO let, at No. 113 Macdougal-st.; gas and bath; terms reasonable to gentlemen wishing a permanent home.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALCOTT-STOWE.

The thirty-eighth 1,000 of Miss Alcott's

LITTLE MEN.

Price $1 50.

Just ready, 10,000 copies sold.

PINK AND WHITE TYRANNY.

A society novel. By Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. With Illustrations.

Price $1 50.

Mrs. Stowe's new story will create a flutter among the ribbons. The caustic pen which was wielded so powerfully in the pages of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and was one of the earliest causes of emancipation from black slavery, is here enlisted for man's rights, in a crusade against the tyranny of fashion and folly.

Sold everywhere, mailed, post-paid, by the publishers. ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

YALE COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement Season—An Interesting Time Anticipated—What is to be Done—Speculations as to the Next President—The Alumni Question—President Woolsey's Baccalaureate Sermon—The Boat Race—Commencement of the Sheffield Scientific School.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, July 10, 1871.

Once again has come around the season of old Yale's annual jubilee. Drawing life from the fountain of perennial youth, the veteran of one hundred and seventy-one years bids her friends and children once more celebrate her birthday, and asks triumphantly does she not bear well the weight of years! Old men and young men alike hasten to testify to the love they bear their Alma Mater and to gratefully acknowledge what they owe to her fostering care. Old men tread once more the streets they used to tread half a century ago, and rehearse to graduates of the past decade the pranks and tricks with which they enlivened the dull routine of college studies.

The new buildings, which are a source of pride to the younger graduate by way of contrast to the dingy, cramped and damp brick structures which formed the old College, are matters of suspicion to the old fossils. So they shake their heads and stroke their beards, clasp more firmly their plethoric purses, and mutter something about what was good enough for Peter is equally good for Paul, and pass grimly by the empty treasury with its pathetic appeal—a deficit of five thousand dollars during the past year; wanted four millions! But times are changing. Farnam Hall and Durfee Hall and the Theological Building say proudly to old "North," "North Middle" and the rest: To the ground with you before the spirit of progress. As the old song has it, the day of jubilee has been long coming, but now it is almost here, and Yale College is awakening from its Rip Van Winkle sleep, and beginning to make an earnest effort to shake off its old-fogyism. And it must do it, and do it effectually, too, or else begin its backward march toward anything but a glorious grave.

COMMENCEMENT THIS YEAR.

This year an innovation on the usual order of things has been attempted by the Faculty. The two festal weeks of Presentation and Commencement have been combined in one, while by a vote of the Junior Class the time-honored Wooden Spoon celebration has been indefinitely postponed. Both changes are good ones, and will in all probability be permanent. The result has been to bring together an unusually large number of visitors, so that New-Haven may be said to be literally overflowing with strangers. The interest felt in the occasion has been proportionately increased by the importance of the questions arising at this time. These are three in number, and may be termed the Presidential question, the Alumni question and the University scheme. Of each of these I shall have more to say as they come up for action; but a brief explanation of each seems proper at present. The first of these questions is perhaps the most important, so far as the immediate future of the College is concerned, though it is in some measure dependent on the third question. Who will be the successor of President WOOLSEY, is the topic on every occasion. There are of course nearly as many opinions as there are disputants. It would seem, however, from present indications, that if the corporation succeed in electing any one next Wednesday morning, which is a doubtful matter, that person is likely to prove to be Prof. NOAH PORTER. So far as long service, eminent scholarship, a wide and well-deserved reputation for ability and learning are concerned, Prof. PORTER undoubtedly has strong claims for the position. Many, however, think that President WOOLSEY's successor should be a younger and more energetic man, more like President ELIOT, of Harvard, and with such Prof. DANIEL C. GILMAN finds favor, owing to his successful efforts to build up the Sheffield Scientific School. The curious composition of the corporation renders all speculation as to results abortive. Age appears to have been deemed a *sine qua non* for everything connected with Yale, and even its trustees are the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor *ex officio*, the six senior Senators, and the ten oldest Congregational ministers in the State. I think the generally-expressed feeling is, either that there will be no election or that the place will be given to Prof. PORTER. Many other names have been mentioned in connection with the position, and should a third man be chosen, the names of Prof. DWIGHT or Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of New-York, are suggested. Let it be borne in mind that the choice must devolve on a Congregational minister, and it will at once be seen how the field is narrowed.

THE UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

In connection with the coming Alumni meeting, I have been told that a scheme for converting Yale into a university, after the English pattern, will be presented to that body. The scheme contemplates having a person styled the Chancellor as the nominal head of the whole university, with a subordinate officer at the head of each department. The plan is substantially the same as the one discussed by Prof. DWIGHT, in the *New-Englander*, some time ago, and it finds many advocates. The only other important question coming up at this time is the one of Alumni representation. For several years the Alumni have been urging their claim to a position among the trustees. Such a change could not be made without the consent of the Legislature. The House recently passed a bill amending the College charter, whereby the six Senators were to give way to six graduates of at least five years' standing. Such an amendment was recommended by the Governor in his Message, and is, perhaps, the best possible solution of the difficulty, although a change in the ministerial delegation, either of form or substance, would have been far from coldly received. At any rate, the Alumni have this matter now before them, and a lively discussion at least may be expected next Wednesday.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

Yesterday afternoon President WOOLSEY preached the Baccalaureate Sermon to the Senior Class. The fact that it was the farewell sermon of the beloved President, was sufficient to fill the College chapel far beyond its capacity. The President looked very feeble and careworn, and was evidently much affected during the delivery of his discourse. Dr. WOOLSEY took for his text the fourth verse of the third chapter of Jeremiah: "Wilt thou not from this time cry unto me, My Father, Thou art the Guide of my youth?" The speaker said that in their proper sense the words were a rebuke to Judah for calling God her father, while she persisted in a course of sin. But the translation presented so beautifully the idea of the guidance of God, what it was, and our need of it, that the text seemed most appropriate for the occasion. His hearers were sobered by the thought that they then stood altogether upon the threshold of life. They caught a glimpse of the future when they should all tread different paths, while he was sobered by the thought that in delivering to them that farewell, almost his last official act would have been performed. He asked them, therefore, to bear with him if he with more than usual authority enforced upon them the necessity of accepting God as their guide as they went forth into the world. The cry of the text was an all-embracing one, including a guardianship for the whole life. No one ever entered it in youth who expected to need no such help in maturer years. There never would be a time of more need for them to accept God as their guide than when they were about to leave that little haven for the great sea of life. The speaker then elaborated the mutual relation advocated by the text. We were not to ask God to be our guide, and then to expect Him to guide us as we wished, for that would be our guiding Him. A principle of action such as faith in God might be most efficient without being always before the mind. They should make the most of their powers, but perfect independence was impossible. The bravest soldier would be stripped of half his power were he without an officer on whom he could rely, nor must it be expected if we asked Him to guide us in conflicting desires, that it would be done. It would be impossible for Him to give great riches and also great learning. That one was weak who stood idle and expected God to do all for him. That one was strong who, trusting in God, did his work with all his might. Apart from such limitations there was no state of mind or soul, no problem of thought, no crisis of action where they might not invoke His guidance. In the choice of a profession they had especial need of His guidance. In some countries society threw restrictions about different callings, but in our country every profession was open, and it was easy to pass from one to the other. It was therefore necessary for a man to ask himself how he could best succeed, and should he not also ask of one who knew better than himself? He would also guide us to right opinions in regard to religious truth. Our nature craved such guidance. The imperfect Christian heard attacks upon the Divine Word that were hard to repel. That was the case today, and the Scriptures were robbed of their authority for many who longed for Eden. All around were seen moral weaklings. The President then considered the reflections that would be made by the survivors of the class when they returned fifty years hence. How they would look over the catalogue and review the moral condition of the dead. This one was headstrong and bold; this one careful and conscientious; this one was an Atheist, and this other a thorough Christian man. Where would then be those who started as bold conquerors of worlds and nations? Contrast their starting and the result. (Here the Doctor was much affected.) The reflections would be many and various, but the career of the consistent Christian would be the pleasantest to dwell on. In conclusion, President WOOLSEY said:

"In bidding you farewell, I urge upon you to follow God's guidance as the greatest of all earthly blessings and the nearest to perfect wisdom. When you come to look back on your lives, it will be a joy to your consciences to feel that you have endeavored, however feebly, to walk with God. I bid you an affectionate farewell."

The sermon was one of the President's ablest and most effective efforts, and all his hearers were much impressed with his solemnity and eloquence.

THE BOAT RACE.

This afternoon a three-mile shell race, between the Atalantas of New-York and the Sophomores of Yale, took place at Lake Saltonstall. This lake is about five miles distant from New-Haven, on the Shore Line Road. The Atalantas have started on a New-England trip, and from here they go to Springfield to row the Harvard University crew. This club, as is pretty well known, was organized in 1847-8, and is the oldest rowing club in the United States. It has always been a successful and formidable organization, and its triumphs have been brilliant and numerous. It is not a professional club, but composed of New-York gentlemen. The Atalanta's six were: Dr. J. Russell Withers, (stroke,) F. Van Raden, Leander Waterbury, H. B. Leroy, A. Handy, and E. Smith, (bow.) The Yale Sophomore crew is the same crew that defeated the Harvard Freshmen last year, and had there been a University race, this crew, with perhaps a single exception, would have been the Yale champions. Owing to this fact and to the fact that the Atalantas were so soon to row the Harvards, much interest was felt in today's race. The crew is composed of W. FLAGG, (stroke,) MCCOOK, DAVENPORT, DAY, HEMINGWAY and ADEE (bow.) It is essentially a "light" crew, averaging perhaps one hundred and twenty-eight pounds, while their opponents were fully ten pounds heavier. The noon and afternoon trains brought to the quiet City of Elms a large delegation of Tammany officials, ready to bet unlimited amounts on the so-called amateur Atalantas. Arrived at the beautiful lake, the western shore was lined with those anxious to see the race, while many carriages were stationed along the shore and at the head of the lake. The betting was pretty heavy, and as will be seen by the result, the losses must have been considerable. Even bets were offered and taken, that the Yale crew would be beaten thirty seconds, and three to one that they would be beaten twenty seconds, while one hundred to ten was offered on the Atalantas. With commendable punctuality the spectators were kept waiting about an hour and a half before the crews condescended to put in an appearance. The Atalantas won the inside, and at the word "go," both crews started off in fine style. The stroke was about forty to the minute. The men in both boats worked nicely together, and kept well up to the stroke. At the turning point the Atalantas were about two lengths ahead, but they made a wide turn and went far out of the course, while Yale turned short and took a straight course for the stake-boat, coming up abreast of their opponents and even showing a little ahead. Still the Atalantas hugged the western shore, far out of the course, the only assigned reason for which was that they felt secure and sought to influence the betting. At any rate their friends were loud in their offers of twenty to five on their winning what was apparently their opponents' race. As they neared the stake the Atalantas closed up and spurted ahead, increasing their distance without any apparent effort, and crossing the line winners by about four lengths. The time of the winning crew was 19:06½; that of the Yale crew 19:15½. The Judges were —— SPRINGSTEIN for the Atalantas and G. ADEE for Yale, with JOSH WARD for starter. —— BABCOCK, President of the Nassau Club of New-York, was the referee. Altogether the race was close enough to be interesting, and the Sophomores did well and pulled a steady race against their older and more experienced rivals.

THE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

In the evening the sixth annual Commencement of the Sheffield Scientific School took place at their building, and twenty-six young men received degrees. A large audience was present to enjoy the occasion. Among the visitors were Gov. JEWELL, Ex Gov. ENGLISH, President WOOLSEY, President ANDERSON, of Rochester University, Mr. HIRAM SIBLEY, of Rochester, Mr. FARNAM and others. After the presentation of the degrees the President made a few remarks, and the company adjourned to the large hall, where the "inner man" was carefully looked after.

The following is a list of those who received degrees. Those who spoke their pieces I have indicated by giving the subject of their theses:

Doctors of Philosophy—Bernard J. Harrington, B. A., (McGill University,) Montreal, Canada; Henry S. Williams, Ph. B., New-Haven; on the muscular system of turtles.

Civil Engineer—William A. Marks, Ph. B., St. Louis, Mo.

Bachelors of Philosophy—H. Andrews, Tarrytown N. Y.; on the most advantageous employment of wind as a motive power; E. F. Bacon, Norwalk; L. W. Burt, Hartford; G. B. Chittenden, East River; on safety railway brakes; R. W. Davenport, New-York; on the hot-blast applied to iron in smelting; W. C. Durand, Milford; C. H. Dwinelle, Oakland, Cal.; on forage crops for dry climates; C. A. Ferry, New-Haven; C. H. Green, Cincinnati; C. W. Griswold, New-Britain; on the modern methods of laying foundations in water; G. M. Keasbey, Newark, N.J.; I. F. Klein, New-Haven; on turbine water-wheels; G. G. Lobdell, Wilmington, Del.; on the Siemens-Martin steel process; Thomas William Mather, engineering, New-Haven. Mansfield Merriman, engineering, Plantsville; preliminary design of a bowstring wrought-iron roof. Alfred Louis Moore, engineering, Fond du Lac, Wis. Daniel Hobart Pierpont, engineering, North Haven; only a newly-invented pump for raising water from deep mines. Ferdinand Eugene Powell, engineering, North Haven; John Franklin Quigley, engineering, Wilmington, Del.; Frederick Lockwood Sanford, engineering, New-Haven; Henry Bradford Sargent, chemistry, New-Haven; Edward Clinton Terry, engineering, Terryville; Harry Degen Ziegler, chemistry, Philadelphia, Penn.

The following prizes were then announced:

CLASS OF 1871.

For excellence in French, a prize of $10, awarded to CHARLES H. DWINELLE, Oakland, Cal. For excellence in botany, a prize of $15, awarded to MANSFIELD MERRIMAN, Plantsville, with honorable mention of C. H. DWINELLE, second in rank. For excellence in zoology, a prize of $15, awarded to GEORGE G. LOBDELL, Wilmington, Del. For excellence in chemistry, a prize of $15, awarded to GEORGE G. LOBDELL, Wilmington, Del. For excellence in civil engineering, a prize of $15, awarded to D. H. PIERPONT, North Haven. For excellence in mineralogy, a prize of $15, divided between R. W. DAVENPORT, New-York City, Class of 1871, T. M. PRUDDEN, New-Haven, Class of 1872, equal in rank.

CLASS OF 1872.

For excellence in mathematics, a prize of $15, awarded to DANIEL W. HERING, Johnsville, Md., with honorable mention of FRANK O. MAXSON, Norwich, second in rank. For excellence in English, a prize of $15, awarded to GEORGE N. MILLER, Wallingford.

CLASS OF 1873.

For excellence in the studies of Freshman Year, a prize of $15, awarded to WILLIAM L. SCAIFE, Pittsburg, Penn., with honorable mention of WILLIAM H. JENKS, Brookville, Penn., second in rank.

To-morrow is Presentation Day, with the regatta ball in the evening. H. W. R.

SAN FRANCISCO REAL ESTATE.

Review of the Business of the Past Six Months—Condition and Prospects of the Market—Loans and Interest.

During the first half of the present year 1,910 real estate sales were made in the city and county of San Francisco, having an aggregate value of $6,239,716, or an average value of $3,267 each. The sales for the first half of the year 1869, (which was the period of great real estate inflation,) amounted to 4,615, of the aggregate value of $21,001,674, or an average of $4,550 each. These figures are taken from CHARLES D. CARTER's *Real Estate Register*, which also supplies the following:

The difference between the average value of the sales made in the first half of this year and of that of 1869, fairly represents the decline in real estate prices which has occurred since the last named year. In the first half of 1869 buyers hardly stopped to count the cost of the land they purchased, or to ask themselves any questions as to how small an amount of interest it was possible to obtain from speculative property; all they knew or cared for was that all property would sell, and that the price of all kinds was advancing rapidly; but during the past half year the question of interest and income has been very prominently kept in view. Buyers have not asked what past prices or the future possibility of advance were, but what income does the property now yield? In this lies the difference between the two eras—in the former everything was taken on trust, in the last the actual receipts of the present have been chiefly looked to. Tried by this latter test, of course a very large amount of outside speculative property was found wanting, and had either to submit to reduced prices or remain unsold. The reluctance of owners to submit to reduced prices had almost as much to do with the small number of sales of the past six months as the reduction in the number of buyers.

We have very few advances of property to note during the past six months. Property at the south end of Kearny-street is held at former prices, and two sales of Market-street property, between Mason and Taylor, were made at advanced rates. Very few transfers of business property have been made within six months, that on the corner of California and Leidesdorff being the most prominent. Lots lying between Bush, Ellis, Powell, and Leavenworth have had an upward tendency, despite the prevalent dullness, and are now firmly held at $200 to $300 per foot, with little for sale on the streets leading east and west at the former price, where the land has the full depth of 137½ feet. Lots lying between Bush, Ellis, Polk, and Franklin have also been in demand, and are now held at $120 to $135 per front foot. One sale was made, last month, on the east side of Van Ness-avenue, between Post and Kearny, at $150 per foot.

The *Circular* says that outside Mission and Western Addition land has in most cases brought much lower prices than those which prevailed two years ago, the decline ranging from 20 to 35 per cent. Lots on the flat ground, between Harrison and Columbia, and Twentieth and Twenty-sixth streets, which sold for $1,000 to $1,200 each, two years ago, now bring only $700 to $900 each; while lots on Valencia, Mission, Howard and Folsom streets, between Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth streets, which were then held at $85 to $100 per foot, bring only $60 to $80 now. Fifty-varas in the Western Addition—between Bush, Turk, Laguna and Devisadero—which brought $6,500 to $9,000 each, in the Spring of 1869, cannot, as a rule, now be sold for more than $5,000 to $6,000 each. These are the sections of the city in which the most money will be made within ten years by real estate owners, yet if a holder is pressed for money and must sell, he will certainly have to do so at a sacrifice; in fact, it is now useless for outside property owners to attempt offering their property at all, unless they are willing to take low prices. Little or no improvement, either in real estate sales or prices, is anticipated for the next six months.

All of the savings banks are now loaning at 10 per cent., while the German Bank grants large loans on choice property at 9 per cent. This reduction of the rate of interest is the most hopeful sign, not only on the real estate but also on the industrial horizon. The *Circular* says that money has not been so plenty for about ten years as it is at present. Private capitalists, banks of discount and savings banks have all far more on hand than they know what to do with. Many of our capitalists and bankers are putting their money into outside enterprises, with the object of staving off a reduction of the rate of interest. This reduction, however, appears to be at hand, and we trust it will soon be made. When the banks of discount come down to ten per cent., real estate loans can be had for eight. The savings banks are now making their loans for as long a period as possible. They see that money has a downward tendency, and they are, therefore, desirous of anchoring as many loans as possible for long terms at present rates of interest.

The mortgages and releases of the first half of 1870 and 1871 are hereto annexed. The business of the past six months is not compared with the last half of 1870, because the real estate business and all transactions connected with it differ greatly at certain seasons, and comparisons, to be just, must be made only with corresponding months:

Mortgages.	Releases.
1st half 1870—1650, $7,129,942	1st half 1870—1038, $4,536,241
1st half 1871—1296, $5,033,148	1ts half 1871—1027, $4,248,728

A comparison of the total number and value of the real estate mortgages recorded during the past six months shows that the number was 354 less, and the total value over two millions less than the mortgages given in a like period of 1870. The releases of 1871 were almost equal in number and value to those of the first half of 170. We do not believe that this result was looked for and therefore it is the more gratifying. A year ago it was generally believed that real estate owners would soon be knocking at almost every bank door for money, and that they would be willing to pay almost any price for it. The very opposite state of things has prevailed, however. Property-owners have only made ordinary demands on money, while they have cancelled more than the usual amount of real-estate indebtedness. The releases of the past six months come within eleven of being equal to those of the like period of 1870, and are within $287,513 of being equal to them in value. Dull as real estate has been during the past twenty-six months, no more foreclosure sales were commenced in the first half of 1871 than were entered during the first half of 1870. And that period—the coming of which has so often been foretold—when outside real estate would fail to find a buyer at any price or be good as a basis of security for almost any loan—is certainly as far off as ever.

The Hibernia Bank loaned $799,825 less during the first six months of 1871 than it let in the same half of 1870, while it released $22,169 less. The Clay-street Bank loaned $500,071 less, and released $304,642 less. The French Bank loaned $300,443 less, and released $371,514 more. The business of the German Savings Bank increased during the past half year. It loaned $63,760 more than during the first half of 1870, and released $15,085 more. The Odd Fellows' Bank loaned $63,292 more, and released $7,285 more. The Humboldt Savings Bank, which only began to figure in business in 1870, loaned $48,937 more during t first half of 1871 than the amount let by it in the same period of 1870. The Masonic Bank, which also commenced business last year, let $85,491 more this year than it did in the first half of 1870. The Building and Loan Society has been out of business and into bankruptcy for nearly a year. Its trustees released 143 of the mortgages held by it, of the value of $163,422, during the past six months. The San Francisco Savings Union loaned only $875 less than in the first half of 1870, and released $6,060 less. The operations of the local insurance companies in the real estate loans did not materially differ from those of the first half of 1870, and were unimportant in both cases.

A Card from Mr. Mace.

NO. 69 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, CITY, July 11, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In Monday's issue of your journal I noticed my house mentioned as having faro, Boston, roulette, &c., &c., going on every evening. Please do me the justice to convey to the public (by contradicting that erroneous statement) that except my parlor floor, which I use as a bar, I occupy as a dwelling for my family, and have had no gaming in my house in four months. Respectfully yours,

JAMES MACE.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The legal sale of a lot on the south-west corner of Church and Lispenard streets, noticed for sale yesterday, July 11, at the Exchange, by JAMES M. MILLER, was adjourned by that auctioneer until Tuesday of next week, July 18. The property on Madison-street, near Scammel, also noticed for sale yesterday, under a Court order, will probably be offered by Mr. MILLER today. The auction at Flushing yesterday, conducted by JOHNSON & MILLER, was largely attended, and a number of lots sold. Full details will be published to-morrow. Today, in addition to the transactions at the Exchange, J. COLE, at the Commercial Sales-room, in Brooklyn, will dispose of an extensive list of valuable real estate, located in that city, while A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will offer a desirable cottage at Plainfield, N. J. E. A. LAWRENCE, at Flushing, Long Island, will also offer a number of village lots.

At private sale, Messrs. JAMES S. FITCH & CO., No. 9 Nassau-street, City, and No. 10 South Broadway, Yonkers, report having recently disposed of the following Westchester County property: The Underhill property, twenty acres of land, situate three and a half miles from Yonkers, on the Central-avenue, sold for $10,000; the Jacob Acker farm, seventy acres, situate six miles from Yonkers, on the Saw-mill River road, sold for $21,000; and the Tompkins farm, adjacent, containing thirty-five acres, sold for $14,000.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A BARGAIN.—SUBURBAN COTTAGE FOR sale or to let, combining advantages of City and country residence, forty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt streets; fifty trains each way by favorite lines of travel; situated near depot, in most attractive and promising part of Elizabeth; house is tasteful, spacious and modern fitted; extra large lot, well-stocked garden, fruit and shade trees, lawns, flower-beds, stable, &c.; admirably adapted to wants of a New-York business man, and sure to advance in value. Will be rented to responsible parties or sold at a sacrifice: title perfect; payments made satisfactory. For particulars and photographs, address H. O., Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A very cheap farm and an elegant country-seat near Hyde Park, Dutchess County. For particulars apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR IN Haines Bros.' building, No. 27 Union-square, west side; will be let reasonable to a first-class tenant. For particulars apply or address HAINES BROS., No. 27 Union-square.

STORE TO RENT, OR LEASE FOR SALE.—The store and premises No. 436 Broome-st. to let, or the lease and good-will for sale; lease expires May, 1876; immediate possession. For particulars, apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—HANDSOME brown-stone house on West 48th-st., to private family; $225 per month. DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HUDSON RIVER AND WEST-chester County property; owners wishing to dispose of their country places or farms will do well to address the undersigned, giving particulars, with price, terms of sale, &c. GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 2¼ Murray-st., New-York, or Spuyten Duyvil, Westchester County, New-York.

HOUSE WANTED—NEAR 5TH-AV., AND above 34th-st.; a three-story and Mansard roof, or four-story brown-stone front. Owners having such to sell may find purchasers through the medium of my office, and without having their property publicly hawked on the market. Send particulars, with price, &c., to GEORGE H. PETRIE, No. 2¼ Murray-st.

HOUSE WANTED—IN MADISON-AV., below 34th-st.—Any owner wishing to sell a four-story brown-stone, will meet with a customer by giving particulars and permission to show the same to GEORGE H. PETRIE, No. 2¼ Murray-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 2 P. M., on the premises,
POSITIVE SALE OF AN ORNAMENTAL BRICK COTTAGE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
one hour from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad.
Situated on the main street, within seven minutes' walk of the station.
The house contains ten rooms, modern improvements; bay window, finished in hard wood.
For maps, &c., apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF SIXTY-FIVE VALUEBLE LOTS, ESTATE OF ELIAS HOWE, JR., DECEASED, BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT, IN PARTITION, UNDER DIRECTION OF PHILIP S. CROOKE, ESQ., REFEREE.
J. COLE'S SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the following desirable property:
MARCY-AVENUE—Seventen lots corner of Halsey and Macon sts.
MACON-STREET—Sixteen lots near Marcy-av.
HALSEY-STREET—Twenty-four lots near Marcy-av.; also, eight lots in rear of the above. On this property is a two-story cellar frame house; contains eight rooms, four marble mantels, &c.; also a barn and well. This property is very desirable and located near great improvements. Sale positive; title perfect. Terms—Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for five years if desired. For full particulars apply to DIMMICK & PERRY, Attorneys, Long Island Savings Bank Building, corner of Fulton and Boerum sts., Brooklyn.

CARD.
"PEOPLE'S COLLEGE PROPERTY."
Since the two successful sales of June 29 and July 4, all the developed lots have been taken up, rendering the sale on the 13th inst., as announced, unnecessary, a little time will now be required to prepare new streets, and due announcement given of the next public sale. Meantime maps may be seen and selection of lots made at our office at private sale.
S. DINGEE & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—This day, WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
1,237 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
3,799 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo *Ceres*, from Palermo.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

LIVERPOOL ANGEL HOTEL.
This is one of the finest hotels in Liverpool, and from its proximity to the landing stages and railway stations, most desirable temporary residence for those arriving or departing by the various mail steamers. First-class restaurant is attached. Excellent family hotel. J. S. SHORT, Manager, late Manager to the Liverpool Adelphi Hotel.
References to George S. Partridge, Jr., Esq., No. 873 Broadway, New-York; Paris, London, &c. Bedrooms, 2s. 6d.; sitting-rooms, 6s., and upwards; attendance, 1s. 6s. per day.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS No. 223 W est51st-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized, mantels, monuments head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City

MILLINERY.

LADIES' TURBAN HATS AND Traveling Bonnets, Straw Turbans; Real Lace Bonnets, $15; worth $30. Sun Hats. This day. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. This is valuable.

DIVIDENDS.

TENTH DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 136, CORNER CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY will pay a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent, free, on and after the 15th of July prox. Transfer books will remain closed from date to the day of payment. Stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank for sixty days.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 21, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IN currency, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which date and until the 5th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

BERDAN FIRE-ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the shareholders of this Company on the 15th inst. The books will be closed until that date.
CHARLES E. MILNOR, Treasurer.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, July 6, 1871.

Cash Assets	$469,285 46
Cash Capital	200,000 00
Surplus	250,235 46

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.
J. S. BARKER, Vice-President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787.)
OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also, an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free of Government tax, payable on and after July 15, 1871.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 8th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.
JULY 6, 1871.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
Office No. 227 South 4th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1871.
Blank orders for Dividends, payable on 17th inst., may be had at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPAAY, No. 148 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-an ual Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1871.
A semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent. has been declared, free from Government tax, and payable on demand. GEORGE ALGER, Secretary.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1871.
A semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. is now payable at the office, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 10.

DIVIDEND.
The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 10.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 11 NASSAU-ST.
THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Alabama, numbering 1 to 4,000 inclusive, will be paid on and after that date at our office.
The Interest will likewise be paid at the same time upon similar Bonds, numbering 4,001 to 4,720 inclusive, whenever the holders of the Coupons can furnish satisfactory evidence, in accordance with the statute of Alabama, that the Bonds were held by bona fide and innocent purchasers prior to Jan. 1, 1871.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
FORTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of Seven (7) per Cent. per annum will be paid on demand on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st inst.
Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAYS from 10 to 7.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., NO. 203 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1871.
A STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. (free of tax) is now payable. A return of Fifty (50) per Cent., (free of tax,) in scrip, to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, has this day been declared, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 1, 1871. Six (6) per Cent. interest on the outstanding Scrip will be paid Sept. 1, 1871.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., June 28, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, payable to the stockholders registered in the New-York Agency, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York, on the 20th inst., until which date the transfer-books are closed.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICES, NO. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. BROOKLYN, July 10, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

BUFFALO FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., BUFFALO, July 3, 1871.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office, No. 139 Broadway.
C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable, on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock and scrip surplus fund, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA, First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 15, 1871, will be paid on and after that, free of United States Government tax, on presentation at the office of A. L. Hatch, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.
HORACE ABBOTT, Treasurer.
BALTIMORE, Md., June 29, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Seven per Cent. will be paid on and after the 10th inst., at the office, No. 168 Broadway.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO, BANKERS, NO. 11 NASSAU-ST.
THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Alabama will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 11 Nassau-st.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND Traders' Fire Insurance Company has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.)
J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and One-half per Cent., on the capital stock and reserved fund, is payable, on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. free of all taxes, payable on and after July 10.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

STUYVESANT BANK, NO. 744 BROADWAY, CORNER ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after July 10. JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six perC ent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 3, 1871. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1871. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Oriental Savings Bank,
No. 430 Grand-st., between Attorney and Ridge.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and Mondays and Saturdays until 8.
MONEY DEPOSITED AT ANY TIME IN THE YEAR BEGINS DRAWING INTEREST FIRST DAY OF THE NEXT MONTH, AND SO DOES *NOT* REMAIN WITHOUT EARNINGS UNTIL CERTAIN "QUARTER DAYS."
DEPOSITS IN JULY, MADE BEFORE THE 21ST OF THE MONTH, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS IF THEY HAD BEEN MADE IN JUNE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND OVER, PAYABLE JULY 1 AND JAN. 1.
Money subject to check at sight—(our checks pass through the Clearing-house)—receives interest from date of deposit at rate of *Four per cent.*
Drafts on Europe Sold.
TRUSTEES:
ALANSON T. BRIGGS, JOHN F. COOK, D. D. EARLE, JOHN GAYNOR, MICHAEL HEALY, SAMUEL L. KENNEDY, MANNING MERRILL, JAMES MURPHY, C. L. NORTH, SIMON ROSSMAN, GEORGE C. SCOFIELD, STEPHEN D. TUCKER, WM. M. TWEED, JR., MAURICE J. WALSH, JACOB A. WESTERVELT.
TRUSTEES WHO ARE OFFICERS:
MAHLON T. HEWITT, President.
ROBERT HOE, WM. P. BUCKMASTER, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN H. WAYDELL, Auditor; EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.
E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES BLONDELL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 23 Abingdon-square, and No. 8 8th-av.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.
Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after July 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit and bear interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
Interest commences on all subsequent deposits from the date of deposit as provided by the by-laws.
THOMAS McLELLAND, President.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Secretary.
EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, Vice-Presidents.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.
INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.
Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and, if not drawn, bear interest as new deposits.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary.

DIVIDEND.
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
ASSETS, $9,510,936 14.
Interest for the six months and three months ending June 30, at rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid on and after July 21. Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit, and bear interest from July 1.
Bank books in English, French and German.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y. G. S. CHAPIN, Trea'r.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 33 BROADWAY.
Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.
Deposits of any sum from 10 cents to $10,000 will be received.
Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.
Interest on new deposits commences 1st of every month.
HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, Vice-Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.
No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 17.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 6th-av. and 23d-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 draws interest from JULY 1.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1 that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable after July 17. WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest, from date of each deposit, on sums of $50 and upward.
ALL DEPOSITS are payable on demand, with interest due. Send for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
INTEREST and an EXTRA DIVIDEND, amounting together to the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, to July 1, 1871, is due and payable on and after July 19; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest as a deposit of July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

MANHATTAN SAVING INSTITUTION.
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Forty-First Semi-annual Dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Chatham-square.

Deposits and accrued interest	$2,789,822 74
Surplus	202,782 69
Total assets June 1, 1871	$2,992,606 43

$1 deposited weekly, will, in six years, amount to $389 03.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.
Deposits made now, or on and before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
Six Per Cent. interest paid on all sums, from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All interest not called for will be added to the depositor's account, and will draw interest the same as a deposit of July 1. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.
All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:
On sums of $500 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and
On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th instant.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.
GEORGE F. THOMAE, President.
S. J. MACY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th day of July.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
All deposits made on or before July 10, 1871, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1; ASSETS, $2,446,826; SURPLUS, $189,415 37.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE July 20, draw interest from July 1. Interest allowed from the first day of every month. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 15 and 17 Broadway, Williamsburg.

GROCERIES, &C.

GILLIES'S CRUSHED COFFEES, Nos. 233 to 237 Washington-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH YOUNG [illegible] man, very respectable, a nurse's or nur[illegible] erness' (or lady's maid's) situation; thorough[illegible] enced in all; speaks French, English and [illegible] fluently; has got the best City testimonials; [illegible] or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION [illegible] a highly-recommended, competent young [illegible] as thorough waitress; or will do chamber-[illegible] waiting; understands care of silver, getting [illegible] ads in best manner; excellent chamber-maid; country or City. Call at No 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION [illegible] Protestant woman; very respectable [illegible] ough cook; meats, game, fish, bone, lard, [illegible] all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes, [illegible] baker; very best references; country or City. [illegible] at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress [illegible] willing to assist in the washing and ironing; [illegible] years' City reference. Call at No. 229 West [illegible] between 7th and 8th-avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION for a girl, aged fourteen, to do house-work where there are no other servants kept; a small family without children preferred. Call at No. 682 7th-av., near 34th-st., third story, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, of good address and good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; has no objection to the country. Call or address No. 224 East 47th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A REGULAR INFANT'S nurse, a situation in a private family, City or country; she would have no objection to [illegible] children; has the best City references. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German cook, very well recommended, in a private family only. Apply at the French Intelligence Office, No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as laundress, chamber-maid and laundress, or to do fine washing; can do up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner; country or City; good City testimonials. Call at 335 4th av.

COLORED SERVANTS.
Cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses waiters, coachmen, grooms, &c., supplied at the shortest notice from SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands her business perfectly; has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 117 West 28th-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock.

EMPLOYERS CAN BE PROMPTLY supplied with capable and reliable Protestant and Catholic servants, for City or country, at WALKER'S magnificent Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country. Best of City reference. Call at No. 543 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL, A SITUation as nurse, chamber-maid or waitress, to remain in the City. Call or address A. J., No. 541 6th av., second floor.

FAMILIES, SUMMER HOUSES, HOtels, farmers, &c., suited immediately with reliable Protestant and Catholic male and female help, English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh and German, at CARPENTER'S Agency, 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as seamstress and assist with chamber-work, or take care of one or two children; can be highly recommended from the house of her present employers, where she has lived four years. Call at No. 43 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant middle-aged woman as good cook and baker, or to assist in the washing and ironing, in a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 155 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation in a private family as nurse to grown children; is a good seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 117 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-rate cook; understands her business thoroughly; will be found trustworthy; first-class City references. Call at 156 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, A FEW engagements; can cut and make boy's clothes; does all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; has a machine of her own: if wanted, would go in the country. Apply at 125 West 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—ENGAGEMENTS FOR AUGUST and September by a thorough monthly nurse; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Address Mrs. R., No. 45 Elizabeth-st., for one week.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, RECENTLY arrived from Europe, a situation as porter, time-keeper, or any place of confidence; willing to make himself useful at anything; writes well. Address J. M., Box No. 200 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY arrived from Europe, a situation as porter or caretaker; will make himself generally useful; salary not so much an object as a good position. Address W. J. CONNELL, No. 54 Chambers-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM England, a situation as coachman and groom; is a good, stylish driver; will be found obliging; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address JOHN, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED English couple, the husband as coachman or waiter, the wife as first-class cook; both are highly recommended as to honesty, sobriety and efficiency. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMpetent waiter, a situation in a private family; unexceptionable City references. Call or address for two days, WAITER, No. 551 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A MARried man; is a first-class silk and dress-goods salesman, having many years' experience; would be willing to take a situation as light porter or private watchman; is not afraid to work; the best of reference given. Address DONALD, Box 151 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROughly competent colored waiter; City or country; understands his duties perfectly, and has unexceptionable reference. Call at or address No. 243 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY arrived, a situation as bartender or grocer's assistant; good City references. Address P. W., No. 489 9th-av.

HELP WANTED.

VACATION WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to THE ALDINE is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send 25 cents for a sample copy and full information, to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

HONEST, INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE men wanted for a respectable business; a good chance for teachers during vacation. Address L. & T., Box No. 114 New-York *Times* Office.

EXCELLENT SITUATIONS READY for cooks, laundresses, house-workers, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c., at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; clean, cool waiting-room.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A LADY COPYist; young girls need not apply. F. G., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO GO TO Orange, N. J.; colored man or German preferred. Apply at No. 108 Wall-st., upstairs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT, AS NURSE and seamstress, at No. 118 East 24th-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S
FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES.
Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

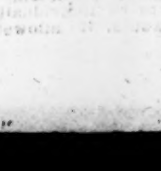
LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY LAST, FROM DESbrosses-st. Pier, a COACH DOG, spotted black and white; answers to the call of "Spot." $10 reward will be paid for his delivery at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.
The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, which is the best, safest the original and only genuine, [illegible] remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, Williams-st.

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S



VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c. The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York, No. 112 East 14th-st.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
RATES.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Britannia	Sat., July 15	Sidonian	Wed., July 12
Europa	Sat., July 22	Iowa	Wed., July 19
India	Sat., July 29	Ismailia	Wed., July 26
Columbia	Sat., Aug. 5	Caledonia	Wed., Aug. 2

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabin, $85 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
3,000 tons burden—2,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 9 A. M.
OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, Aug. 12, at 2:30 P. M.
BALTIC, Aug. —, to follow.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, July 15
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, Aug. 26
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ITALY, WEBSTER, Saturday, July 15, at 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, THOMPSON, Wednesday, July 19, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON, Wednesday, July 26, at 11 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $28 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
NEMESIS.....Thursday, July 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, July 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, July 20, 4 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, July 22, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in Gold.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....80 | To London.....35
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....38
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at moderate rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.
The first-class iron steam-ship
HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON,
will sail on SATURDAY, July 22, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, on THURSDAY, Aug. —.
Cabin passage, gold, $80; steerage, gold, $25.
Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents.
Office, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...July 12, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, July 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Scotia, Wednesday, July 12 | Algeria, Saturday, July 15
Java, Wednesday, July 19 | Abyssinia, Saturday, July 22
Russia, Wednesday, July 26 | Calabria, Saturday, July 29
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 2 | Parthia, Saturday, Aug. 5
China, Wednesday, Aug. 9 | Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 12
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $120, gold. Second Cabin, $60, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$140, gold.
Return Tickets.....$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 12th July.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
July 15—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 13.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. LINCUM.....Sept. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will sail on THURSDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, (via Nassau), July 13
MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. EDWARDS.....July 20
COLUMBIA, Capt. KYAN RICE.....July 27
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and Santo Domingo City. The United States mail steam-ship PERIT, Capt. GARDNER, will leave pier No. 4, North River, SATURDAY, July 15, at 2 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Thursday, July 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deakes, Wednesday, Aug. 16
For freight or passage apply to
E. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 26 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 157 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 63 West-st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, July 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner. G. M. Turner. J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

A STATE BOND
AND
Railroad Mortgage Combined.

FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE SELMA AND GULF RAILROAD,
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
FOR SALE, FOR THE PRESENT, AT 95
AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.
These bonds are a first lien, to the extent of $16,000 per mile, on completed portion of a trunk line of railway connecting the whole system of Alabama railroads at Selma with Pensacola, the finest harbor in the Gulf.
The road passes through the finest cotton, timber and coal region in the South, which now gives lucrative traffic.
The payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the State of Alabama, whose currency obligations sell at above par.
The direct state debt amounts only to $5,300,000, and its indirect debt, by indorsement, $8,500,000 additional, which make these bonds an undoubted security.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO
Railroad Company.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable Semi-Annually.
Issue of Bonds limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road. Bonds secured by a first mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, and covering every description of property the Company now own, or whatever they may acquire hereafter.
The Road is now being rapidly pushed forward to completion by able contractors, and it is expected that the whole route to Oswego will be completed next year.
The Bonds are for $1,000 each in Coupons: thirty years to run. Price 90 in currency and accrued interest. For sale by
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank.)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.
(Loan $2,500,000 already negotiated.)
We are prepared to buy the above bonds at current rates and to furnish them in limited amounts to investors.
SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,
NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE BANK, LONDON.

WESTCHESTER TOWN BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS

of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

BIDS

For $500,000 Ten per cent., twenty years, St. Joseph, Mo., City Bonds, coupons payable semi-annually in New-York, will be received by the undersigned until the 15th of July next.
The bids will be received, either for the whole or for any less amount, to be delivered monthly.
Fifty thousand dollars in bonds will be delivered July 15, and the balance as fast as money is wanted for the construction of the bridge, not to exceed $75,000 per month.
I reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
I. G. KAPPNER,
Treasurer St. Joseph Bridge Building Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, Room 44, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company: The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock of the 12th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $30,000 of said Bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK, }

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all Improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City.
ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION,
CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.
$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TRAVELING CREDITS,

AVAILABLE FOR DRAFTS ON
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
OR
Messrs. DREXEL HARJES & CO., Paris,
AT OPTION OF THE HOLDER.
ISSUED BY
Drexel, Morgan & Co.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 39 WALL-ST., OFFER FOR SALE
BELLEVILLE AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE 10 PER CENT. BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
LONG DOCK MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

A GOOD SECURITY.

THE CALUMET AND CHICAGO CANAL AND DOCK COMPANY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, $1,000 each, 6% years to run, principal and coupons payable in New-York, secured by deed of trust to J. Young Scammon, Potter Palmer, and Benjamin F. Haddock, of Chicago, being first lien on Company's land in Cook (Chicago) County—6,000 acres at $6—the land, without improvements, being worth four times the amount. But a limited number of the bonds remain for sale at 95 by
THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
No. 120 BROADWAY.
Where circulars, with full particulars, may be obtained.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, O., June 8, 1871.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was
Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holden at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.
For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE FOR $180 49, dated three months from June 28, 1871; signed and indorsed by J. D. Foshay. All persons are cautioned not to negotiate the above note as payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will confer a favor by sending it to JOHN B. GINOCCHIO, No. 55 Cedar-st., New-York.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 64 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU-ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad of Kentucky, First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, due in 1897, interest payable on the 1st days of January and July at the Bank of America, New-York.
The line of this road extends from Henderson, on the Ohio River, to the State line of Tennessee, passing through the rich coal-fields of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with Chicago, Nashville, the South and East.
The first and only mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for one million dollars, (or $10,000 per mile of road,) payable as above.
The road is fully completed and earning much more than sufficient to pay the interest on its bonds.
At the rate at which we are selling these securities, (83 and the accrued interest,) we recommend them as the best and safest of the new mortgage bonds now offered to investors.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.
At an election held on the 28th inst. the following-named gentlemen were duly elected directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
ELISHA BROOKS,	THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. GOETTSBERGER,
EDMUND EURREY,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
DANIEL PIERSON,	GEORGE H. PECK,
CHARLES BUTTS,	JAMES BUCHAN,
	CHARLES A. PECK.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held June 29, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.
At the Annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:

EFFING. TOWNSEND,	ISRAEL CORSE,
CHAS. B. SWORDS,	J. VAN WAGENEN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
AMOS R. ENO,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
JOHN WATSON,	WALTER BARNES,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	HENRY COFFIN,
DON ALON. CUSHMAN,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
URIAH J. SMITH,	CHARLES H. ISHAM,
SYLV. L. H. WARD,	WILLIAM PALEN,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	JAMES B. AMES,
	EGBERT A. CLARK.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES was unanimously reelected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

WE WANT A LOAN OF $50,000 FOR two years at twelve per cent. per annum; security, 20,000 acres of fine Kansas land, selected in 1859, lying in one or more counties with railroads. If loan is made will pay expense of party to examine land and title. Address WILCOX, ADAMS & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1871.
CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY entitled to certificates of profits for the year 1869 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same, immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON UNIN- not less than $10,000 each; cumbered City property, in sums principals only need apply.
E. C. DELAVAN, No. 33 Nassau-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL,

CODMAN HILL, BOSTON, MASS.,
French and English School for young ladies, reopens Sept. 15. Terms, for board and tuition in English branches and French, $600 per annum. For circulars, containing particulars in regard to location, references, &c., apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. M. COCHRANE, Post-office address, Milton, Mass.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS WHITCOMB'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
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No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

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MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

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BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING-School, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' School, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL J. RANEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Daniel J. Barney, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, July 10, 1871.
JOHN SEDGWICK,
Assignee, No. 137 Broadway.
ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys, No. 47 Nassau-street, New-York City. jy12-law3w W*

NO. 2,356.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Blumenthal, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1871.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy12-law3w W* No. 4 Pine-st., corner William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LOST.—$1,000 REWARD—TWO BAY MARES, one six years old, with two white hind feet, little white mark on face; the other all bay, United States brand and Southern States brand on her. The above reward will be paid by returning them to the owner, WILLIAM KNAPP, at East Morrisania, N. Y.

A FINE SPAN OF BAY HORSES FOR sale, right from Onondaga County; perfectly sound, gentle and kind, sixteen hands high, and can trot together in 2:50. Inquire for STILLWELL, at Brown's stables, 8th-av. and 125th-st., south-east corner.

PONY FOR SALE—IS THIRTEEN HANDS high, safe and kind for lady or child; has all gaits in saddle; is safe and kind for children's use; warranted. Apply at No. 294 3d-av. Also, wagon, harness, saddle and bridle.

AN ELEGANT BLOOD BAY CAR- RIAGE-HORSE, 16 hands, 6 years old; warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness. Will be sold at a great bargain, at private stable, No. 55 East 33d-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BRED BAY HORSE, 15¼ hands, seven years old, sound and kind; a splendid family or doctor's horse; a lady can drive him. To be seen until sold at GARRISON'S Stables, No. 182 Thompson-st., near Bleecker.

STIVERS ROAD WAGON FOR SALE, in perfect order; also best City-made harness, in perfect order; will sell cheap. Apply at No. 161 East 28th-st.

A FINE TEAM OF WORK-HORSES. A truck and set of harness, all in complete order. Will be sold separately or together. Can be seen at No. 51 and 53 Essex-st., Jersey City.

A.—MOST POPULAR SARATOGA AND Newport phaeton, Ham, sole manufacturer and patentee, and cannot be had only at my factory and repository. H. AM, 4th-st. and Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO PLEASANT, DESIRABLE ROOMS, connecting, on second floor, with gas, closets and privilege of bath-room, to let, with board, to gentlemen, on very reasonable terms; a fine opportunity for a party of gentlemen to obtain rooms together; location pleasant and easy of access, and house kept in perfect order. Inquire at No. 242 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.; also board for single gentlemen.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway—Spacious rooms for families and gentlemen; superior board; Summer prices; references.

TO LET—PLAINLY-FURNISHED ROOMS with a French family; accommodation for housekeeping; low rent; references required. Apply at No. 62 West 33d-st.

NO. 37 WEST 22D-ST.—A HANDSOME furnished room on second floor, front; also hall room; front and back hall rooms on third floor; house first-class; references.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bed-room to let, with or without board; references required. Address 114 River-terrace.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

LARGE AND AIRY ROOMS WITH first-class board, at No. 3 Hamilton Park, New-Brighton, or inquire at No. 134 West 34th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

THE NEW-HAVEN HOUSE,

In the beautiful semi-rural "City of Elms." Its modern improvements and most excellent table recommend it as

THE CITY'S DISGRACE.

The Public Voice About the Infamous General Order No. 57.

Out-spoken Talk from the People—Slumbering Indignation Aroused—First Mutterings of a Coming Storm—Mottoes for Next Election.

Out of a mass of communications sent us on the subject of the prohibited Orange procession, we have selected the following, which present, as fully as our space admits of, the unanimous feeling of indignation which this latest outrage of our local rulers has awakened among all classes of our citizens. Put each of these correspondents down as echoing the sentiments of at least another thousand voters, and some slight approximation may be obtained of the strength of the opposition which the Ring has evoked as a retribution for truckling to the roughs.

A New Slave Power.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Well may we ask, what of the future? Who can depict what fate there is decreed by the Almighty in the course of Catholicism of today in this country, cropping out in this City? During many long years of slavery rule, the loyal people of this country quietly submitted to the subversion of one right after another, until at last toleration ceased to be a virtue, and they rose in their might. Moved by convictions of an important, solemn duty, they rose with an irresistible power, and swept from our nation the institution which cursed the fame of our Republic. What for? Simply because this institution sought to destroy our political rights as American freemen. So now we are quietly, and without protest, as it were, almost, submitting to a bigoted religious tyranny, far more intolerable than was ever the institution of human slavery. Catholicism is becoming a serious power, seeking to control our politics, that the Church may rule the State, and we already behold the result of this in New-York. In this great free Metropolis, a small inoffensive body of Protestants are forbidden by Catholic rulers from making a public demonstration. Think of this, American Protestants! you who assist these benighted, bigoted Catholics in gaining power, and see if you can calculate the certain results which will follow.

Religious freedom for all. No Church can or shall rule the State. Protestant Democrats, open your eyes and behold the course you are drifting. It matters not what religious demonstrations wish to be made, so long as they are peaceable they must be allowed. It is a right guaranteed by the laws of this Republic, and no Halls or Kelsos, elevated to power by Catholicism, must dare to prohibit them. This is a religious proscription no free people will ever allow.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

Protestants, to the Front!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What next? Have we any rights or laws which they are bound to respect? Where will this insult to America stop? Shall we, who boast of giving "fair play" to all, let this great wrong go by unnoticed? Think you not there were bitter feelings aroused in the sad hearts of those, who, looking upon the recent outpouring of the Germans commemorating the victories of the Faderland, saw in it the disgrace to the proud lilies of their beloved France? Yet, if our City puppets saw nothing out of the way in this celebration of victories, scarcely two months old, how can they complain at the celebration of those nearly two hundred years old? It is a poor rule that don't work both ways. Or if this is but to test the growth of Roman Catholicism in this country, (it must come sooner or later,) let the Protestants rise *en masse*, accompanying the Orangemen in their parade, thus showing the bigoted followers of the Pope that freedom of speech and action (as long as they transgress none of our laws) are here at least no idle words.

AN AMERICAN.

NEW-YORK CITY, Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

No Surrender.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I must confess to having experienced a feeling of bitter humiliation as an American citizen and an old Knickerbocker, at reading Mr. Superintendent KELSO's order in your issue of this morning. I am as much opposed as any one can be to the transplanting of foreign feuds to our soil, but when it becomes a question of principle involving the prevention of an orderly Protestant procession by Papist Irish intimidation, then it is time for every freeman of whatever party to arouse. These men will violate no known law that I am aware of by parading; the violation will proceed from any one who attacks them. I am in favor of their carrying out their original programme, and if the City and State authorities refuse to protect them, then let them apply to the United States Government for a suitable escort, such as was recently furnished to the Liberal Party in Salt Lake City. If Protestants once succumb in this disgraceful manner to the dictation of Papist Irish, our liberties are gone for ever. Let them parade, and let the "onus" of disorder, if any takes place, rest where it belongs. In the words of St. Paul, "Forsake not the assembling of yourselves together."

ST. THOMAS.

Be Impartial.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In prohibiting the parade of the Orangemen to-morrow, the authorities have taken a very serious step. With many others, I doubted very seriously the expediency of the proposed procession. But the right to parade I do not doubt. Had the Orangemen decided that it was not expedient to carry out their plans, it would have been applauded as a wise decision. But, having decided to parade peaceably, they deserved the amplest protection. The burden of a broken peace would not have been on their shoulders, but of the Roman Catholic Irish.

Now, Mr. Editor, this affair has brought one fact home to us very clearly, viz.: the power of the Roman Catholic population of this great City. By whatever pretext the act is justified, they have gained their point absolutely. Let us note that fact for future reference. In view of this action, in common with thousands of our citizens, I demand that all Roman Catholic religious parades be henceforth forbidden also. I demand that justice shall be shown. Our Protestant population are now informed of the character of their rulers on this and kindred questions. Another fact is also incidentally developed. Let it be noted also. It is this: The authorities of the City dare not contemplate the probability of disturbance because they have no confidence in those whose duty it is to protect law-abiding people!

AN INDIGNANT CITIZEN.

Down with Mob-Law!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I appeal to you as the representative of "free America," in the name of liberty and Protestantism, that the laws of this great Republic, that claims to deal equity and justice to all its citizens, be enforced, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the law. Are Americans to be insulted with impunity? Are we to be governed by foreign mob law? Are Americans to stand submissive and be ruled by a minority of foreign emigrants? We have a strong element in our midst, an element that is envious for power—that would crush the spirit of liberty and freedom from our very hearts; that would see us bowing in submission to the yoke that they are putting upon us, and this element represents the Catholic Church, and their strongest weapons are the Irish Catholics that rule this City. Are Americans to be forced into submission by the mere threats of this mob element? If they dislike the banners and favorite airs of the Orangemen, let them abstain themselves from listening and seeking the vicinity through which they pass. Does the party in power think for one moment that by giving way to these outlaws, that they have settled the dispute. They have but added fuel to the flames, and widened the breach that has hitherto existed.

The American Orangemen are not to be suppressed in this manner. The rupture is inevitable; and if, by coercion, the slumbering embers of hate are suppressed, they will only break out with more tremendous force in the future. Let equity be shown to all. The Irish have their patron Saint and celebrate that day. The Orangemen have the glories of their victories and celebrate their day. I do not believe in any foreign celebrations, they are an insult to the country that shelters and protects them. Let our next Legislature take it in hand, and pass such laws that will obliterate and settle them forever. If the Orangemen are forbidden their display, let also the recollections of St. Patrick's Day be forever effaced from our memories by any public demonstrations. The battles of Aughrim and Boyne are held dear in the hearts of Protestants of every nationality as well as by the Orangemen. Those glorious victories, under the leadership of the gallant WILLIAM, Prince of Orange, are emblems on the banners of every Protestant. [illegible] made England what she is, and re-

eased her from the death-grasp of the tyrannous JAMES II. It was the overthrow of such tyranny that planted the seeds of liberty in America, and are they now to be torn up by the roots and bound in the thralldom of bigotry and Jesuitism? Let the Orangemen have their parade, and let the Government show the strong arm of the law and suppress, if need be, by force of arms, any demonstrations of lawlessness.

EQUITY.

A New Name for the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I should like to propose a few changes in and about New-York. First of all, the name should be changed from the Empire City to the Rowdy's Paradise. The principal streets and parks should be named after the more notorious roughs and blacklegs, and above all, let there be statues set up in all the most public places of the great Irish-American coward and fool, Superintendent KELSO. All officers of the City and State should be required to wear a green uniform. This would please the Irish and be very appropriate, as indicating the lamentable want of common sense of their leaders. Mayor O'HALL (as he likes to call himself) has taken the initiative in this matter. Notices should be posted in conspicuous places warning all persons from coming into or going out of the City without first obtaining the permission of the A. O. H. Societies. This would effectually accomplish the object of the present rulers of the City—namely, making it the laughing-stock of the world. Is it not a shame and disgrace that a pack of thieves and cut-throats should rule us?—that not one of the City officials has courage enough to maintain law and order, either because they are afraid of their precious skin, as in the case of Superintendent KELSO, or because they would lose the Irish vote, as in the case of A. O. HALL, SWEENY, CONNOLLY & Co.—that the people are to be threatened by a crew of vagabonds turned out of their own country because they were not fit to live with civilized people, come here to frighten the white-livered Police Superintendent and other officials, and make them if possible (!) more ridiculous than the people had believed them to be? Never let this be called a free country again. Hide the Stars and Stripes in the dust, and in its place put the green flag, an emblem of all that is cowardly, base and brutal. The flag carried by the men who fight helpless women and children, and who do not know the meaning of such words as honor or fair play. Is there ever an Irish fight in which you do not see one man attacked and beaten by five to twenty? Where do you get the murderers, wife-beaters, thieves, and all vile creatures, but from the party who propose to make a disturbance on the 12th? It is quite time the Irish Catholics were given to understand that they must be governed by the laws of the land. But what can be expected so long as such men rule as O. HALL, who changed his name and religion both to curry favor with the scum of the whole world, and KELSO, who would do anything, short of giving up office, to gain favor with the plug uglies? Elect upright, honorable men to office, and the world will not have to laugh at the imbecility of the Government.

A DISGUSTED CITIZEN.

Accept the Challenge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Degradation and shame have come upon us as a City. Our City officials, members all of the Tammany Rum-ocracy, have shown their hand. With great pusillanimity they have surrendered to the dictation of the Irish Catholic mob. They have shown that they are not fit to hold any office, and that they are but slaves to do the bidding of their Irish Catholic masters. They have deliberately proclaimed to the nation and the world that New-York, the commercial Metropolis of this continent, the Empire City of the Empire State, is no longer a free City, but merely a subservient appanage of the Papacy. Freedom of assembly is denied, except to Irish Catholics, and Americans are expected to quietly submit. If this is the government that is to be granted us by Thief-Stealy-Robbery & Co., the sooner the people know it, the better.

Americans, is this why you submit to be robbed of $800,000 yearly, to be given to that greedy cormorant, the Roman Catholic Church, in our City? Is this why you submit to be robbed of another $800,000 yearly, to support in idleness a horde of Irish Catholics, able-bodied paupers, who are fed and housed at your expense, and kept in idleness that they may vote for the Tammany Rum-ocracy? Do you intend to submit always? Are you prepared to surrender your rights? Do you propose quietly giving up the privileges you have heretofore enjoyed, of free speech, free assemblage, free Press and free schools? Do you intend to meekly lay your necks down that you may be trampled over by the Irish Papacy? If not, it is time to be up and doing. The Papists are sworn enemies of education and freedom; and having succeeded so well in their order to prevent free assemblage, will next follow it up with an order prohibiting free schools. Jesuitical denials by them mean nothing truthful, for any intelligent reader or student of history can see for himself what they have been; and what they have been they are now—friends only of ignorance, degradation and superstition. The settlement has got to come, and it is not far off.

For years the Papists have been urging on a conflict, and if they are determined to have it, let it come, and the sooner the thing is settled the better. No one can deprecate more than I do a religious conflict, but if the Papists insist on it, they must be gratified. I, for one, am not ready to lay my neck down to be trodden on by Irish or any other Papists, and, if I mistake not, there are yet in this country millions of Americans who will join me in fighting, and if needs be dying, to preserve our liberties of speech, assemblage and religion, and to prevent forever any union, however slight, between Church and State.

S.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

No Dictation!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have several reasons for thinking that the Orangemen have no right to parade on the 12th of July. First, for the reason that the Irish Catholics, having about one-quarter of the population of the City of New-York, are the only ones that have any rights in New-York City; second, holding three-quarters of all the best offices in the City from the Judges on the Bench to the policemen in our streets, gives to them the right to dictate to us poor fools of Americans who receive them as they land from the bogs of Ireland with open arms; and thirdly, as they commit three-quarters of all the crimes committed in the City. The crimes of the Irish Catholics are making our free and blessed country a perfect hell. It is really heart-sickening to read our papers from day to day of the crimes they are committing in our fair land, and I tell you it is about time we as Americans put a stop to their reign of horrors, and let them understand that they cannot dictate to us what processions can parade our streets.

AMERICAN.

The Tiger About to Spring.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Don't unchain the tiger! This animal has been lying quiet for so long a time that many supposed him to have been dead. The Mayor, not of this City, but of the rioters, has refused to listen to the repeated warnings which have been given him not to rouse the tiger, but he has stirred him up and caused him to break the first link of the chain, and if he lives until the 17th day of March, he will find that the Ring itself will not be strong enough to hold the beast, for when the chain begins to weaken, it will take but little to break it altogether. The American people can bear a great deal, but when one man takes upon himself the responsibility of compromising the manhood of not only this City, but of the entire State, then "patience will cease to be a virtue," and the united prayers of a Christian Commonwealth will bring down upon the wicked crew who now govern us a retribution from Heaven which they so richly deserve. If the Mayor had had a desire to uphold the integrity of this City, he would have had the military of this City under arms on Wednesday, and, if this was not sufficient, to call to his aid the entire force of the State. If this had been the case, his friends and supporters would have been cowed, and we should have heard nothing more of riot. Perhaps, after all, we ought to thank him for the course he has pursued, for it will open the eyes of the people and lead them to pursue a course which will bring about the desired result without the shedding of innocent blood. We trust you will continue to warn this man that it will be a sorry day for him when he "unchains the tiger."

PEACE AND JUSTICE.

The Spoiled and the Spoilers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The degradation of the City is complete. The boast of the Roman Catholics that the City of New-York is a Catholic City, is emphatically justified. Under the control of PETER B. SWEENY, DICK CONNOLLY, RICHARD O'GORMAN and MATHEW T. BRENNAN, with their supple-backed henchmen, Mayor HALL and Boss TWEED, both original Know-Nothings, the City is plundered for the enrichment of the Catholic Church. Aware of this, and annoyed by it, the people have submitted with a dull and donkey-like patience, and if Superintendent KELSO's order, forbidding the procession of the American Protestant Association, does not arouse them to speedy action, who can foretell the future?

Permit me to point out a remedy. The State of New-York is intensely American. When the American Party elected MYRON H. CLARK Governor, it was a divided party, having two candidates in the field—ULLMAN receiving within a few thousand votes of the number cast for the successful candidate. This established the fact that, at that time at least, sixty per cent. of all the voters of the State were in sympathy with the American movement. The abject submission to the threats of the miserable curs, who, in 1863, achieved an infamous notoriety by the burning of an orphan asylum, the hanging to lamp-posts of inoffensive blacks, the destruction of our homes, and the maintenance of a reign of terror for three days, cannot fail to fire the American heart, and

prompt to a concert of action that must wrest the political control from the hands of our betrayers. The pliant OAKEY HALL has made the political blunder of his life. Let him reap his reward.

Keep the fact before the people, and we can secure in November next, of members of Assembly and Senate, a sufficient majority to convince the "Boss" that he is no longer master of the situation; and send him and his associates of the famous quartet into disgraceful privacy.

The Protestant Germans, who feel the outrage perpetrated upon the American Protestant Association, quite as keenly as those of native birth, will co-operate in resenting it, and with their co-operation, a change of rulers can be effected, even in this City. The State is sure; the City, in spite of Tammany Society, not beyond the hope of redemption.

Let the work be at once inaugurated. Let reliable men be selected as candidates. Use KELSO's infamous order, the work of Mayor HALL, as an electioneering document, and we will most assuredly secure a body of public servants who will unearth the mysteries and frauds of the Controller's office, and send the thieves (provided they do not burn down the Court-house to hide their villainies) to where they legitimately belong—Sing Sing Prison.

AN AMERICAN.

A Defense of the Anniversary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Mayor and Chief of Police in their late surrender to the Irish Roman Catholic power, misstate the nature of the proposed Orange celebration. The Protestant Irish for a very long period existed only by the protection and assistance of England. They were more intelligent, prosperous and courageous than the Roman Catholics, and could protect themselves until their danger and their sufferings for the right to worship God conscientiously, moved Protestant England to send them aid. But the immense preponderance of Roman Catholics, assisted by French troops, made the assistance of England a prime necessity. The siege of Londonderry is acknowledged to be one of the most wonderful displays of devotion, courage, and endurance against numbers, pestilence, and famine that the world has ever seen. But it was an English fleet that saved the Protestants when reduced to extremity. The significance of the battles of the Boyne and Aughrim to Irish Protestants lies in the safety of life, in the exercise of religious liberty these triumphs brought to their fathers and themselves. The Orange celebration is therefore a religious celebration as much as the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Pope PIUS IX., which our City authorities allowed on Sunday with bands of music and explosions of gunpowder, to the great disturbance of worship in many Protestant churches, and of all Christians in the street and at home. Let us have equality before the law between all classes of citizens. At least let not foreigners whom the census shows to be quite in the minority, lord it over the majority of native born. I would suggest that all Protestants who have flags, display them on Wednesday, the 12th of July.

A NATIVE BORN PROTESTANT.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

Pope-President Pio Nono.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is Pope or President for this country. Have Americans any rights now? How long will it be before we will have to bow down to the reverend fathers when we meet them in the streets, and I suppose before long the goddess of St. Liberty that is on City Hall will have a cross to hold instead of a flag-staff. Americans who vote the Democratic ticket, see what you have brought this City to. What will you say when your children, as they go into the public schools, will have to make the sign of the cross? Will your eyes be closed to all this?

OLD VET. OF 1812.

IRELAND, (late New-York,) July 11, 1871.

A Public Meeting Demanded.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am an American citizen, and an Episcopalian, so I do not write as a partisan of either of the Irish factions. They are a peculiar people, and have less charity for each other than any race of men on the earth. But I love fair play, and I trust that the citizens of this Metropolis will shortly be assembled and make such a demonstration as shall compel our cowardly "authorities" to rescind their infamous order, and permit (invite, I mean,) our Protestant fellow-citizens to hold their celebration. I will enroll myself with any body of men to see this programme carried out. And I would as freely join a body of Roman Catholics in asserting their rights. The Roman Catholics, in demanding such degrading concessions from our public authorities, have made a blunder as great as did the slaveholders when they enacted the Fugitive Slave law of 1850. And consequences quite as disastrous to them will flow from this insulting dictation to our rulers. They have us by the throat, controlling the Bench and all political power, our very purse-strings, and now they notify every anti-Catholic that the very streets are under their control, and we must not walk them. While they have robbed us of millions of money, they would, in addition, stamp out every throb of independent manhood. Respectfully,

JNO. W. SEYMOUR.

NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY, Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

The Root of the Evil.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I most deeply regret that the authorities have seen fit to suppress the proposed parade of the Orangemen to-morrow, not from any sympathy with the objects of that organization, or hostility to their opponents, but from the shameless truckeling to an element of our society, which is suffered to wield great political influence at the polls. It is difficult to imagine any other motive for the prohibition of an orderly assemblage and parade of these quiet citizens, without confessing at the same time the inability of the City Government to suppress an armed and predetermined assault upon the undoubted rights of quiet and orderly citizens. The latter admission would be too utterly disgraceful to the authorities to be entertained for a moment; and the public are thus left to see how shamelessly their most valued rights are surrendered to a lawless element in our midst, for political considerations.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

Liberty or Death.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Never did a cause awaken more interest in my breast than the cause of "liberty" today, as the members of the Produce Exchange voted unanimously down all by-laws interfering with a meeting called by our President and the most influential members and merchants of the City, to pass resolutions protesting against the violation of those laws of right which Mayor HALL and Superintendent KELSO have infringed, and which every American-born citizen values more than life. Every State from Maine to California is watching our movements today. Washington during the rebellion with the Southern army menacing its rear, was never in as much danger as she is today. New-York is the key of the Union. What she does is law over all the United States. And today our safe is being unlocked, and our flag of liberty is to be replaced by that of despotism. Must we allow it? The voice of '76 says No!

Let Long Branch vomit forth all our statesmen, and those orders from the Commander-in-Chief be given which the despotism in our midst prevents those in authority from issuing forth. Sir, I am not pleading the cause of Mormonism, Mohammedanism, Catholicism or Protestantism, but liberty—liberty or death. Will you give me a place in your valuable paper and oblige

A MERCHANT AND REGULAR SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

A Shame-Stricken American.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the first time in my life I feel almost tempted to hide my diminished head in utter shame of my nationality. I have been educated to believe that every American citizen has certain rights which the law is bound to protect. I wake up on this morning in July, in the great advanced year of 1871, the ninety-sixth of our national independence, and am stupefied by the announcement that a small class of our fellow-citizens are prohibited from parading, simply because an interdict has been placed upon the procession by the miserable rabble who give their allegiance to the Vatican. After this evidence of a mean, cowardly, truckling subserviency to a class of people who, thronging in upon us from the bogs and fens of Ireland, control our City Government, how can any native-born American ever hereafter boast of our civil and religious liberty, or, even in his most enthusiastic admiration for republican institutions, claim that the great, cardinal principles upon which our Republic was founded have any weight in governing the action of such of our rulers as owe their power and allegiance to the very class who burn orphan asylums, attack policemen in their procession, and now dictate our street regulations and privileges. While our prominent thoroughfares are taken possession of on each anniversary of a day dedicated to Patrick—by throngs of the most uneducated rabble that ever taxed a nation—while platforms are erected by the authorities for the purpose of reviewing that disorderly mass, while green flags wave triumphantly from our City Hall in attestation of America's subserviency, and while our chief ruler, who has been Whig, Know-Nothing and Republican in turn, ever dons the green uniform on such occasions to gratify and secure his constituents, a few Protestants are denied the privilege of enjoying their own holiday because it might be displeasing to this rabble and might incite a riot. "Oh, shame, where is thy blush!" In a free country such things are intolerable, in a despotic one, they would even enjoy the law's protection. Henceforth let no man symbolize this City at least with his ideas of freedom of thought, action or speech. Yours, &c.,

AN AMERICAN.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

Disgust of an "Adopted Citizen."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg you to announce my regret of ever having become an adopted citizen of a presumed, yet sham, Republic. I am an exile and refugee from a despotism, as I supposed Russia to be, but that is no such despotism as to compare with this "Irish sham Republic." Shame! shame! I must and shall for ever disown my adopted country, although without one, I prefer to be a miserable, homeless and even houseless exile than to submit to the worst of all tyrannies.

Very sadly yours, JULIAN ALLEN.

A German-American on the Outrage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let us look at the source whence the determined objection to Irish Protestant celebrations emanates, and whether that element which is opposed to Orangemen does or not have celebrations which are open to as many objections. Is not the Irish Catholic the only party which opposes them? and have they not, repeatedly, while claiming entire immunity of the streets during their processions, assaulted and almost killed draymen and stage-drivers, and policemen also, coming in contact with St. Patrick's processions, and have the authorities ever tried to stop their processions? Which is the more dangerous class—the Irish Protestant or Catholic? Are the City authorities at the mercy of, or connected with, those who are dangerous, and, therefore, obliged to compromise with unlawful intimidations? If the dangers to New-York have not yet entirely culminated in a crisis, the growing affairs of this City will require a more serious reckoning.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN.

The Ring vs. Liberty.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not the mere question as to whether a certain class, association or society should be permitted peaceably to assemble and enjoy their annual festival in accordance with the time-honored customs of all countries, but whether personal and religious liberty should longer prevail or be smothered by party jealousies and the corrupt Ring of political tyranny and oppression. It is not a question merely as to our particular religious creeds or belief, or our sympathy for one clan or the other, but a question of personal, religious and political liberty—a question that involves the stability of the great fundamental principles of our Government. An organization of purely peaceable citizens, having no purpose of treason or rebellion against any Government or Power, associating together for social and religious purposes, are prevented, in a pretended free Government, from publicly marching through the streets, by the public authorities, under the threats of a riotous mob of outlaws. This is free America, indeed, "the land of the free and the home of the brave." And such are our republican institutions under the rule of a corrupt political Ring. But why is it thus? Are our City and State authorities intimidated or fearful that any serious consequences could possibly result from the threats of a pack of outlaws, or that sufficient force could not be mustered to suppress any mob or riot? No, such is not the case. The fact is that the City Government, under the auspices of the Ring, are in strong sympathy with the rabble, the rioters, the thieves and murderers in this City; and because they cast a large vote, and have a strong political influence, they receive the support and approval of the Ring. This move is their last and greatest political departure. Superintendent KELSO in his order states that it is issued by "legal advice." That means that the Tammany Ring, including Boss TWEED, HALL & Co., have advised the course. The thing was fully canvassed, and the votes and probabilities fully counted on. Something had to be done to save the votes of the thieves, outlaws and mob. This was the object, and this was the substance of the legal advice that induced Superintendent KELSO to prohibit the procession of the Orangemen. But in this we fear that the Ring has laid a broader issue than any of its leaders at first imagined. They have opened up the entire question of personal and religious liberty, the question of the privilege of citizens peaceably and quietly to assemble for social intercourse or public amusement, the question of liberty of thought and freedom of belief, and above all, the question of religious freedom, or whether we shall have this country like many of the countries of the Old World, bound down by Popish dictation and Catholic bigotry.

A Democratic Protest.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a merchant, a life-long Democrat, and a constant reader of your paper. With shame and indignation I read this order, prohibiting a body of men to parade our streets. Has it come to pass in this free country that one set of religious fanatics may overawe another, and turn our streets into battle-fields? Is our Police not strong enough to protect all citizens in their rights? or must we submit to imported fanatics to force upon us their creed, and with which, perhaps, we don't sympathize, or even go so far as to induce our worthy Chief of Police to issue this order, and our learned Mayor to indorse it, and by this acknowledging, favoring and turning over our rights as American citizens to a set of religious fanatics? Shame! shame! upon us if it has come to this; if free America will not protect her citizens any longer, hand us over to mob rule, and this great and proud City, with its million of citizens, must meekly bend its free head to a set of priest-ridden fanatics.

I belong to neither of those parties, but like justice done to all. This time the edict of prohibition has been "against the parade of the Protestant Orangemen," because it was distasteful to our Catholic Irish citizens. The next edict may be issued against any set of men, who, forsooth, may be distasteful to that same class, and finally any person who does not believe as they do, may not be permitted to reside in Irish New-York City. For freedom of conscience, the founders of this great Republic fought and bled. This freedom is our sacred inheritance, and by all means in our power should be protected. Let the Mayor remember that there are thousands of other Democratic voters in New-York, besides the Irish, and that a great many Democrats will turn with disgust from a party which will unite religion with politics.

JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

The Most Despicable Man in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Undoubtedly the most thoroughly-despised man in this City or country this day is A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of the City of New-York. Never has a man in a responsible and official capacity so utterly failed in his duty by his total and unwarranted disregard of the rights of a portion of our citizens. He has brought a foul and stinging disgrace upon himself and upon our City, a disgrace far beyond that which would have resulted from any bloodshed that might possibly have occurred from an unprovoked attack of Hibernians on the parading Orange societies on Wednesday. Our citizens are today thoroughly aroused with indignation and mortification. Mr. HALL, as a public man, must sink into utter and abject insignificance. He claims to be Mayor of the City but in name; in reality he is a slave.

MANHATTAN.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

An Unreported Meeting.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At a special meeting of merchants and respectable citizens of New-York, irrespective of religion and politics, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend all good citizens to display the United States flag at half-mast to-morrow, the 12th day of July, from sunrise to sunset, over the forlorn City of New-York.

Resolved, That the Honorable Mayor, A. OAKEY HALL, and Superintendent KELSO, shall be requested to resign their respective offices, and make way for more suitable, energetic and courageous men, who are able to prevent riots and disregard threats of the loss of rowdy support at the next election.

Resolved, That our names be withheld from the public for the present, until we are fully convinced that our rights as American citizens are fully protected as they should be, according to the law of the land.

Resolved, That we highly recommend a public meeting to be called within a few days to denounce the action of our City Government.

MERCHANTS AND CITIZENS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

Another New Name Proposed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to suggest, in view of the present development of Irish Roman-Catholic tyranny, that the name of our Metropolis be changed; that henceforth it bear the cognomen of New-Dublin, and that the uniform of City officials—from the Great Mogul TWEED all the way down to HALL and his underlings—be confined to the "wearing of the green."

Another suggestion, pertinent to the circumstances, for which the writer makes no charges, is this: Send an invitation to His Holiness, who seems so uncomfortable in his old home since the excommunicated King has taken possession of the Eternal City, to come and settle for the remainder of his life in New-Dublin, a city now more than ever endeared to his paternal heart, since his faithful children have proved to the eyes of the world their right and title to it in fee simple. I am sure that Mr. CONNOLLY, who knows so well how to manage the finances, would be able to spare from his perquisites a sum of money amply sufficient to keep the Holy Father in affluent circumstances, possibly furnishing him with "palatial stables" in addition to an elegant brown-stone front.

But, seriously, Mr. Editor, the crisis now upon us is fateful indeed. If this abject surrender of the authorities to the dictation of the Roman Catholic masses does not prove the "last straw upon the camel's back," bringing the patience of a long-suffering people to the extreme limit of endurance, arousing our native American population to a bold and fearless assertion of their rights, we may well despair, not only of the City but of the Republic.

It is sad indeed, just at this juncture, to find so good a man as Dr. FIELD, of the *Evangelist*, ranging himself on the side of the apologists of the Ring. I speak his name in this connection in sorrow rather than in anger, and express the fervent hope—in which I am sure all his best friends will join—that he may soon be led to see the mistake he has made, and beat an honorable retreat from a most unfortunate position.

CLERICUS.

MILFORD, Conn., Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

Hear the Other Side.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After printing so much against the Roman Catholics, and, more especially, condemning them for suppressing the Orangemen, suppose you print a little on the other side. You people cry out and say your liberty is invaded because we refuse to allow the Orangemen to parade. Do you consider that the rights you enjoy you hold only on sufferance from us? Did we not make the whole City Government of New-York? And is it not right that we should say what shall and shall not be done in this City? Do we not make and unmake the rulers here? And they must do our bidding. About this parade of Orangemen, we, the Irish majority here, did not propose to be insulted by the exhibition of flags and mottoes that were carried when we were defeated on the Boyne, and we intimated to our Mayor HALL, whom we made and can unmake, that he must stop it, and he has done so. In thus obeying our orders he has redeemed himself from the odium that has hitherto attached to him by reason of his formerly being a Know-nothing leader. You Americans complain of this, but we could elect HALL to-morrow by fifty thousand majority.

You may as well understand it first as last, that we, the Irish citizens, rule New-York. Some of our Irish leaders have been endeavoring to keep us quiet and not assert our authority until we get more strength, and then from controlling New-York we can grasp the reins of the Government of the United States. I ask, "When shall we be stronger?" Have we not the most absolute control and power over every officer in this State, from the Governor down? Can we not always, by over fifty thousand majority in this City, carry the whole State? You Americans talk of putting us down. Do you remember the way we stopped the draft in this City? Do you claim that you conquered us then? Why we got everything we started for. Did not the draft cease? Did we not clean out the niggers? You talk of punishing us. Who have you punished of all the thousands that were on our side in the draft fights? I should like to see you get our man KELSO arrest any of us, or our friend Judge GARVIN prefer an indictment against us. GARVIN has behaved well, and we propose to elect him to the Supreme Court bench this Fall. His assistant, Mr. SULLIVAN, will take his place. We can rely on SULLIVAN. He hates you Yankees for locking him up in Fort Lafayette during the war. Besides, he is an Irishman. You people can talk and sputter in the newspapers, but that's all the good it does you. You had better be quiet, or we will tell HALL to issue a proclamation forbidding you Republicans from leaving your houses on election day, for fear we may make a riot on you. It aggravates and insults us to see you at the polls. If you wish to enjoy the privileges you now have, keep still, and be careful you do not rouse the great Irish Democratic giant in your midst. Yours, defiantly,

JAMES McGERKIN.

A New Motto for the City Arms.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please publish this to the shame of a free City:

The City of New-York, by order of the Irish Catholic Church.

"Servants obey your masters."

Respectfully yours, EQUAL JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 11, 1871.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

JOHN THOMPSON, a Scotchman, of One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue, while intoxicated, yesterday, attempted to commit suicide by drowning himself at the foot of Thirty-third-street, East River. He was rescued by Officer MORGAN, of the Twelfth Precinct.

The Americus Coterie have elected the following officers: George R. Lydis, President; William P. Graham, Vice-President; Charles A. Walker, Recording Secretary; P. V. Cartier, Corresponding Secretary; John Lang, Weinheimer, Treasurer.

HENRY REILLEY, of 431 West Thirty-first-street, while returning from a picnic, yesterday morning, was attacked in Eighth-avenue, near Sixty-fifth-street, knocked down and stabbed in the foot by his assailant, who escaped.

A row-boat, containing three men, capsized in the East River Monday evening. Mr. LOUIS HELLMAN was drowned, while Messrs. JACOB and ISAAC SEMEL, the two other occupants of the boat, swam ashore.

A raid was made Monday night on the boys who habitually sleep in Nassau-street, around the TIMES Office. Twenty-two of them were sent to the school-ship *Mercury*, to cure them of such vagrancy.

The Department Encampment of the G. A. R. of this State, to be held at Geneva on the 19th and 20th inst., promises to be one of the largest and most important meetings of veteran soldiers ever held in this State.

The Mozart Verein, a German musical organization of long standing, have elected the following officers: President, JULIUS CÆSAR; Vice-President, CHR. GOEFFELE; Secretary, W. SCHULTZ.

An affray occurred yesterday morning at No. 84 James-street, when ELLEN LEAYCRAFT, of No. 30 Scammell-street, was stabbed in the abdomen by some unknown person, who escaped.

The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, warns the public against a swindler named H. E. NEWELL, who is traveling in their name.

In the basin of one of the City Hall fountains a small turtle has recently been placed. It may generally be seen on a small piece of board near the rim of the basin.

The markets are now stocked with red and white currants, which are of an unusual size and very plentiful. A few boxes of cranberries have also arrived.

Mr. JAMES B. HODGSKIN lectured, last evening, before the New-York Political Science Society, at Plimpton Hall, on the subject of "Labor, Capital and Co-operation."

The Independent Social held its first annual picnic and Summer-night's festival yesterday, at the Lion Park. The occasion was a pleasant affair, despite the rain.

Gen. JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM, of Boston; Gen. HAYDEN, of the United States Army, and Gen. GEO. F. SHERMAN, of New-Orleans, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The members of the Graduating Class of Grammar School No. 56, in West Eighteenth-street, will receive their friends today, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The old wooden "fire plugs," or hydrants, many of which existed in the days of "Mose," are being replaced by improved iron hydrants.

The school trustees of the New-York Turnverein contemplate forming a music corps of pupils to be selected from the two Turn schools.

The window of an eating saloon in Park-row is very handsomely set off with a display of fruit.

Ex-Mayor INNIS, of Poughkeepsie, and Hon. W. S. HALL, of Vermont, are at the Astor House.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. TIBBETTS, of the steamer *City of London*, is at the Everett House.

Gen. G. M. BRAYTON, of the United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Gen. J. W. BARNES, of Texas, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. FRED. BILLINGS, of Vermont, is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, is at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. H. M. NEWHALL, of San Francisco, is at the Spingler House.

BROOKLYN.

The statement in the TIMES yesterday, that Rev. Dr. DURYEA spends the usual Summer vacation at the Adirondacks, was incorrect. With the exception of next Sunday, he will be in his pulpit every Sunday this Summer.

By the weekly report of the Health Officer it appears that there were during the past week 41 nuisances reported, 38 of which were abated; there were 36 cases of small-pox reported, 19 of scarlet fever, 3 of typhoid fever, and one of dyptheria; 313 burial permits were granted, 34 marriages, and 74 births.

The Republican General Committee met last evening. About eighty members were present. The Committee previously appointed to re-enroll the Fifteenth Ward, rendered a partial report, and were authorized to complete their work on or before the 27th instant, and place the roll in the hands of the Secretary of the Ward Association.

At a meeting of the Park Commissioners last night, a resolution was passed directing the Treasurer to pay bills amounting to $20,751. By the Secretaries report, it appears that the receipts for the past month amounted to $[illegible],807 66, and the expenditures to $120,710 48; leaving a debt balance of $22,202 82.

The Board of Education met yesterday and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, C. J. WHITLOCK; Vice-President, JAS. MURPHY; Secretary, G. A. W. STEWART; City Superintendent, J. W. BULKLEY; Assistant Superintendent, J. CRUIKSHANKS.

In the case of Mrs. FRANCES G. QUEVEDO against her husband, F. G. QUEVEDO, for divorce on the ground of adultery, a motion for counsel fees and alimony was denied by Judge NELSON, in the City Court, yesterday morning.

MICHAEL DONNELLY and JAMES SHANNON, the illicit whisky distillers, sentenced by Judge BENEDICT last week, were taken to the Albany Penitentiary yesterday, to serve eighteen months.

The body of the man found in the river, at the foot of North Eighth-street, on Friday last, has been identified as that of HERMAN HEINEMAN, a young Jewish merchant of New-York.

A regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Inebriate Home was held yesterday morning. Apart from routine business, nothing of importance was done.

LONG ISLAND.

JAMES ROUKE, a well-to-do farmer, residing near Bellport, received fatal injuries on Monday last by being thrown from his buggy.

The Government works at Fort Schuyler and Willett's Point, are being vigorously pushed forward under the superintendence of Mr. OXHOLM, the Chief Engineer.

District School No. 1, of Riverhead, held their picnic last Friday at that place.

The double track of the South-side Railroad is very nearly completed.

STATEN ISLAND.

Capt. ELLIS' yacht *Minnie*, of Tottenville, and Capt. STILWELL's yacht *Julia*, of Clifton, have been matched for a race on Saturday, the 15th inst., for $100 a side, to sail from Tottenville to Sandy Hook and back. The Stapleton Yacht Club race, which was to come off the same day, has been postponed for two weeks.

Mr. SIMONSON, the ship-builder, is landing a large lot of ship-timber on the flats, near Stapleton, for the New-Haven Steam-boat Company.

NEW-JERSEY.

The line of the West Line Railroad beyond Bernardsville, and between that town and the Delaware, has been located, and the work is being rapidly pushed forward.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Morgan-street, Jersey City, North River, at 9 o'clock A. M., yesterday. Coroner WANDALL was notified and took charge of the body. The man was apparently about forty-five years of age, and had been laying in the water about three weeks.

An injunction was yesterday served upon the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company forbidding them to interfere in the works of the Newark and New-York Ship Canal, and enjoining them from taking any step looking to the possession of the land.

A man named GASS, who keeps a saloon opposite FRITZ's brewery, in Rankin-street, Newark, while crazed yesterday morning, stabbed the private watchman at the brewery in the eye.

The Jersey City Board of Public Works, yesterday, instructed its Reservoir Committee to purchase a number of plots of ground on the hill.

On Monday night the stable attached to Mr. DENNIS' cottage, at Atlantic City, was burned. Loss $2,000.

Newark has purchased a worn-out canal-boat for a pound.

The new city pound has been declared a nuisance, and will be rebuilt.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Wyoming	July 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Sidonian	July 12	New-York	Glasgow.
Nemesis	July 13	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Italy	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	July 15	New-York	Glasgow.
Algeria	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	July 15	New-York	Havre.
Rhein	July 15	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA, ETC.

Sherman	July 13	New-York	Havana.
Ocean Queen	July 15	New-York	Aspinwall.
Perit	July 15	New-York	San Domingo

Closing of Foreign Mails at General Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Wyoming*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 1¼ P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Nemesis*, at 11¼ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double paid* letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1¼ P. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Frankfort*, at 12 M.... For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Sherman*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.;	1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.	
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.	
South, Through	5 A. M.;	7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 11—*In steam-ship City of London, from Liverpool.*—Miss Hall, Miss Carrie Haines, Miss Barnum, Miss S. Morohan, Wm. Fielding, Mrs. S. Potter, M. Emile Segers, M. Mecux Tracher, Mrs. Craddock and 2 children, Miss Craddock, M. F. Beirn, Hy. J. Nicholson, H. E. Kater, Tomas Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, H. M. Benedict, Jno. Carruthers, Jno. Wood, Mrs. W. H. McKearn, 7 children and nurse, R. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Jannex, child and infant, J. ½. Langford and son, J. N. Dixon, Chas. Thompson, Jas. Harcourt, R. Tachaberry, Mrs. Hannah and son, Mrs. J. H. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Strucbrt, Mrs. M. Wynkoop, Mr. and Mrs. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. G. Jas. Willes, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kinsay.

In steam-ship Magnolia from Savannah.—Mr. Davis, Mrs. Davis, Miss S. Joel and 2 children, Chas. Berkwitz, John Griffith, W. P. Sheppard, Mrs. Douglas and child, J. J. Stoddard, J. W. Gilbert, Mrs. Gilbert and servant, A. Tenac, J. L. Whitcomb, Miss L. Strauss, Miss L. Glen, Mrs. Farrall, Miss M. L. Glass, Mrs. Sadler, 2 children and nurse, Miss Evclotn, W. L. Cleft, J. H. Wilkins, T. B. Glover, Mrs. Glover, M. McCabe, J. F. Gilmore, Mrs. M. Ellis, Mrs. S. Jameson, Mrs. Gray, Miss Skinner, Mrs. J. R. Erleck, Miss Hattie Erleck, F. M. Eames, Mrs. Ames and child, Mrs. J. H. Wilkins, D. Bohn, J. C. McBurney, Mrs. McBurney and 2 children, Mr. Crowell, Mrs. Crowell, A. Menderhall, Miss Horne, Jas. G. Low, Jos. M. Gilbert, H. M. Stoddard, Miss Stoddard, Mrs. Natentenes, Mrs. Horne, Charles Walton, Mrs. Walton and 2 children, H. Jacobs, A. C. Chanreth, Mr. House, Mrs. Strong.

JULY 11—*In steam-ship Minnesota, from Liverpool.*—Thomas Farrell, Miss Kate Farrell, L. Charles Harkins, Capt. J. Hewitt, Miss Hewitt, Rev. A. S. Freeman, Miss M. A. Walsh, N. N. Cluff, P. Mason, John Esgren, John Holmberg, Miss Donnelly, Gerhard Hutchinson, John Reber.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:39 | Sun sets....7:31 | Moon rises....1:02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:40 | Gov. Island..4:29 | Hell Gate.....5:51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 11.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; William P. Clyde, Parker, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; A. C. Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia.

Ship Ladoga, Willey, St. Petersburg, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Barks Sancho Panza, Wiley, Liverpool, H. G. & D. U. Brookman; Divico, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Helene, (Norw.,) Petersen, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Texas, (N. G.,) Meentjen, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.; Sharpsburg, Rogers, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Sarah Sloan, (Br.,) Sloan, Dunkirk, Heney & Parker; Columbia, (N. G.,) Muller, Genoa, C. Luling & Co.; James S. Stone, Phinney, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Minnie Campbell, (Br.,) Hankinson, Weymouth, N. S., J. W. Elwell & Son.

Brigs Vredelust, (Dutch,) Brower, Rotterdam, via Wilmington, N. C., Funch, Edye & Co.; Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, Theodore Foulke; Seanymphe, (Norw.,) Held, St. Thomas for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Luzano, Stell, Demerara, F. W. Whitmore; Lizzie Cochran, Cochran, Barbados, H. W. Lond & Co.; D. C. Hulse, Hildreth, Arecibo, P. R., John A. Janssen & Co.; Hannah Coomer, King, Jacmel, B. J. Wenberg; Ellen Howell, (Br.,) Bethel, Nassau, N. P., Moss & Ward; H. Middleton, Brewer, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; Henry & Ned, Green, Sandy Hook, J. A. Coddingham & Sons; A. Hall, Dimmock, Wareham; Millie Frank, Edwards, New-Haven; Geo. Washington, Sherlock, Baracoa, E. Puig & Co.; John F. Chandler, (Br.,) Pettis, Parrsboro, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Ridgewood, Derrickson, Georgetown and Port Bluff, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; David Babcock, Colcord, Elizabethport, Winchester & Towne; Broadfield, Brill, Salem.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of London, (Br.,) Tibbots, Liverpool June 29, via Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Sidonian, (Br.,) Mackay, Greenock June 27, with mdse. and 242 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston 8th inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah 8th inst. with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Catharine Whiting, Howes, Savannah 3 days, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden.

Steam-ship Minnesota, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool June 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and 320 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Ship Elsinore, Clark, Boston, in ballast to De Groot & Peck.

Ship Canaan, (of London,) Manson, Manila March 18, with mdse. to Mackay & Phillips—vessel to Chas. L. Wright & Co.

Bark Flora, (Br.,) Litson, Maracaibo June 11, with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Bark Nueva Borinquero, (Sp.,) Sala, Havana 10 ds., in ballast to P. Harmony's Nephews & Co.

Brig Clarabel, (of Goldsboro,) (Tracy, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with molasses to Latasa & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Alice Lea, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Bartram, Trinidad 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Latasa & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Brig Gem, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Barbados 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Ennis, Hopkins, Sidney, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to J. Zittlosen.

Brig Erie, (of Boston,) Lears, Mayaguez, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to Winchester & Towne.

Brig Minnie Miller, (of Portland,) Anderson, St. John, N. B., 11 ds., with deals to Simpson, Clapp & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Ella, Montgomery, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. John W. Dodge, Taylor, Cumana (Ven.,) 11 ds., with coco-anuts, &c., to James A. Stetson & Co.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. S. W., foggy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Cambridge, for Hamburg; Leo, for Savannah; Isaac Bell and Lillie, for Norfolk, &c.

Spoken.

July 8, lat. 36, lon. 73 47, schr. Sarah E. Lewis, (of Boston,) on a whaling cruise; had a ten-barrel whale alongside.

July 8, lat. 37 38, lon. 74 48, brig Clarabella, from Cienfuegos for New-York.

By Telegraph.

LEWES, Del., July 11.—Arr. steamer Havana, from New-York; passed in, bark Gertrude, from Portland.

BOSTON, July 11.—Arr. steamer Samaria, from Liverpool; schr. Ann & Susan, from Mobile.

Disaster.

The steamer General Sedgwick, from New-York for Galveston, was in collision with a schooner, 90 miles south-east of Cape Henlopen, Sunday night. The steamer's bow was split. She is leaking badly, and has put into the Breakwater. The schr.'s rail was broken, and rigging carried away, but she did not leak. Her name is unknown.

Foreign Ports.

MARACAIBO, June 11.—In port, schrs. W. Maitland, (Br.,) and Annie Kerstine, (Dan.,) for New-York June 22. June 13, passed schr. Anna Edith, (of Baltimore;) 14th, passed bark Alemania, (N. G.,) from Trinidad, for Maracaibo, to sail June 24 for New-York.

MAYAGUEZ, June 30.—In port, brigs Hattie F., (of Boston,) Sawyer, and Euzenia, (of Boston,) ——, disch.; brigs Wm. Mason and P. M. Tinker. Sld. 29th for Arecibo, to load for Boston; brig "P. Hinckly," arr. from Brunswick with lumber. The schr. Chas. S. Higgins sld. for Boston 24th.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, July 11.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Main, Capt. Oterendorp, from New-York July 1 for Bremen, arr. at that port today and proceeded.

The Allan steam-ship Austria, Capt. Wylie, from Quebec July 1, touched at Moville yesterday, and proceeded for Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, July 11.—The new steam-ship Atlantic, of the White Star line, arr. here yesterday at 10 P. M., discharged passengers and mails, and proceeded to Liverpool.

BREST, July 11.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer Pereire, Capt. Danre, from New-York July 1, arrived at Brest at an early hour this morning.

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JUST RECEIVED, TRAVELING CASES AND BAGS; NEW STYLE SELF-PACKING JEWEL CASES; SUN UMBRELLAS.

THE CRYPTOCHYLON (OR CONGEALED WOOD) ICE PITCHERS, (SILVER-PLATED.)

A NEW INVENTION, LIGHT, PRACTICAL AND INEXPENSIVE. A SMALL SIZE PARTICULARLY FOR SLEEPING ROOMS.

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RUPTURE

Another of Dr. Sherman's Patients.

To the Editor of the Sun:

SIR: After having suffered from rupture and trusses, and seeing in your paper a statement of Mr. Eddie having been cured by Dr. Sherman, of No. 697 Broadway, I applied to him, and now have the satisfaction of realizing from his remedies and treatment the evidence of a radical cure.

Actuated solely by a sense of duty toward the afflicted, I recommend them to seek and confide in his method as a certain means of restoration.

I am glad to find our distinguished Henry Ward Beecher interesting himself in behalf of the afflicted with rupture.

My own experience convinces me that Dr. Sherman's system of treatment cannot be too highly estimated. W. CLARKSON, No. 23 Wythe-av.

BROOKLYN, June 22, 1871.

Mr. Clarkson, it seems, was ruptured, has been cured, and feels grateful. Of Dr. Sherman's treatment he writes as pointedly as Mr. Beecher, to which we can but add, if you are ruptured go and get healed. If Dr. Sherman and his remedies are not infallible, they are worthy your consideration.

RUPTURE

Cured by Dr. Sherman's Patent Appliance and Rupture Curative, without the injury experienced from the use of trusses. Pamphlets illustrating bad cases of Rupture, before and after cure, with other information of interest to the ruptured, mailed on receipt of ten cents.

Address Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, No. 697 Broadway, New-York.

We believe the ruptured cannot do better than consult Dr. Sherman.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

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With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.